"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Local showers today or tonight; showers, cooler Thursday; moderate southwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,661. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1914.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

JAPAN AN ALLY ALSO OF FRANCE

Ex-Foreign Minister Pichon Hints at Existence of a Secret Convention.

WHY THE MIKADO ACTED

Treaty Obligations and Fear of Germans in Shan-Tung Were His Motives.

WILL LIMIT OPERATIONS

Promise to Restrict War Measures Made by Count Okuma—London Reassures Washington.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—An editorial article by Stephen Pichon in the Petit Journal, entitled "Japan's Ultimatum," cannot fail to interest Americans owing to M. Pichon's knowledge. He says:

"As Foreign Minister in the Clemenceau Cabinet I was invited to negotiate, with the full assent of my colleagues, the agreement of 1907 between France and the Tokio Government, which was the prelude to the entente established some weeks later between Japan and Russia. I cannot overpraise the ability of M. Isvolsky, (Ambassador of Russia in Paris,) whose double task was the establishment of the entente with England and the Russian reconciliation with Japan. We see its developments today.

"Japan, allied with England, having signed with France a convention whose range is far wider than has been stated, and having settled with Russia all difficulties consequent on the war, was absolutely bound to intervene in the crisis produced by the German Emperor. She did so by sending an ultimatum which is tantamount to a declaration of war.

"Japan's form of action calls for remark from those familiar with the Far East and aware of the worldwide effect of events affecting China.

"The error must be dispelled that Japan is seeking a pretext to war on China or means to commit acts of violence against China. Japan's initiative is inspired by far loftier and more extensive interests. It is dictated primarily by the terms of the alliance with Great Britain. It has further deep reasons in view of Germany's position in the Province of Shan-tung, which threatens the Japanese Empire.

"Suppose Germany the possessor of a European hegemony and able to dispose of considerable economic and military resources in the Far East. Then ask yourself what would become of Japan's power from a military and commercial standpoint.

"Therefore the intervention of the Mikado was by no means caused by anything affecting the integrity of China. Any honorable person can immediately be assured regarding this. But, unfortunately, every one is not honorable—for instance, Germany and Austria.

"It would have been preferable not to leave the question in suspense for a week, which is liable to cause a controversy with China. Presumably Berlin will try to substitute Peking for itself by declaring that Germany has ceded Shan-tung to the Chinese. It will be the task of Japan and her allies to frustrate this manœuvre if it be attempted."

EMPHASIZES WAR LIMITATION.

No Third Party Need Feel Alarm, Says Japanese Premier.

TOKIO, Aug. 18.—Count Okuma, the Japanese Premier, today, in addressing a gathering of business men from various parts of Japan, reiterated statements he had made to the members of Parliament, merchants and industrial men of Tokio early in the morning, adding:

"Japan's warlike operations will not extend beyond the limits necessary for the attainment of the object of the defense of her own legitimate interests.

"The Imperial Government will take no such action as could give to a third party any cause for anxiety or uneasiness regarding the safety of their territories or possessions."

The Premier said it was the intention of Japan to eliminate from China the root of German influence.

The Foreign Minister, Baron Takaaki Kato, in a speech today, said that if diplomatic relations between Japan and Germany were broken off, German subjects choosing to reside in Japan would continue to receive protection of their lives and property so long as they obeyed the law.

NOTIFIED OF LIMITATION.

Britain Reassures United States as to Japan's War Activities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Colville Barclay, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy, formally presented to Secretary Bryan today England's declaration that Japan's war activities would be limited to the German possessions in Eastern Asia. This limitation was announced in London last night by the British Official News Bureau in these words:

"It is understood that the action of Japan will not extend to the Pacific beyond the China seas, except as may

Continued on Page 4.

The Day's War Situation

Berlin admits that the German troops have fallen back before French forces in Alsace-Lorraine, with the loss of two batteries of artillery sent out from Strassburg.

The French Embassy in London announces that the Germans have abandoned Saarburg, northwest of Strassburg, and on the line of the French advance against the left wing of the German Army.

An official Belgian report declares that the German advance on Brussels has been checked, but the strict censorship has permitted very little illuminating news to come from that area of fighting.

An unofficial report from Brussels says that another German attempt to cross the Meuse by a bridge near Dinant, the scene of Saturday's fighting, was repulsed by French artillery, which inflicted heavy losses.

Servia officially reports a victory over a large force of Austrians twenty-five miles from Belgrade, inflicting a loss of 15,000 men on the invaders and capturing fourteen big guns.

The British Press Bureau announces that there has been some fighting between British patrol squadrons and German cruisers, with no losses. No place is mentioned, although it was later stated that there was unusual liveliness in the North Sea and rumors of a naval battle 100 miles off Harwich.

The landing of the British expeditionary force of 100,000 men in France without mishap is announced in London.

The Kaiser, before leaving Berlin for the army headquarters, predicted victory for the German cause.

Japan's promise to confine her operations to the China Sea is officially made by Count Okuma, the Premier.

President Wilson issues a proclamation advising the people to observe the spirit of neutrality even in their discussions of the war.

GERMAN FLEET FOUND; 20 SHIPS IN BALTIC

Main Squadron in Sight of Helgoland—Cruisers and Destroyers in the Kattegat.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Copenhagen correspondent in a dispatch dated Aug. 16, says:

"The Berlingske Tidende states that part of the German fleet is in the Baltic seas off the Swedish island of Gothland. Twenty German ships have been located. They probably belong to the reserve fleet from Danzig.

"Near Kiel is a flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers and one cruiser, and in the Kattegat, between Sweden and Denmark, is another torpedo boat flotilla with three small cruisers. The rest of the German fleet is understood to be in sight of Heligoland."

A dispatch to The Daily Chronicle from Amsterdam says that the Captain of the Dutch steamer Alcor, which arrived at Amsterdam yesterday, says that when entering the Gulf of Finland on his way to Cronstadt shots were fired across his bows by Russian torpedo boats, which ordered him to proceed to Hango.

When he arrived at Hango a half hour was given to him to leave the ship, which the Russians then towed into the mouth of the harbor, where they dynamited the wreck, completely blocking the entrance.

GERMAN CRUISERS CAPTURED.

Two Taken to Hongkong in Terribly Battered Condition.

SHANGHAI, China, Aug. 18.—Two German cruisers have been disabled and brought into Hongkong. Confirmation of this fact was received here today.

The deckworks, the turrets, and the barbettes of the two cruisers were demolished and their masts and funnels had been shot away. Their sides were stained with blood which had run through the scuppers.

Owing to the rigid censorship established by the British authorities at Hongkong it is impossible yet to obtain the names of the two German cruisers.

Many German merchant vessels are lying in the harbor at Hongkong.

SERVIANS TELL OF AUSTRIAN DEFEAT

Say They Have Beaten Back the Invaders—Loss 15,000 Men, 14 Guns.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The following telegram has been received at the Servian Legation here from the Premier, M. Pashitch:

"The Austrians have been completely routed in the mountains near Saboc. Fifteen thousand have been annihilated and fourteen guns have been captured. The Austrians are fleeing in great disorder to recross the Rivers Save and Drina. They are hotly pursued by our troops."

NISH, Servia, Aug. 17, via London, Aug. 18.—The Austrians have been completely defeated near Saboc, twenty-seven miles west of Belgrade, according to Government sources. They fled toward Leanitza and Loenitza, pursued by Servians, who cut up three regiments and captured fourteen guns.

Hamilton Watches, famous in quality and name. Send for booklet. 46-56 University Place.—Adv.

BRITISH FORCES NOW IN FRANCE

Largely Made Up of Heavy Artillery and Sappers, with Little Cavalry.

FRATERNIZING WITH FRENCH

Apparently Hurried Forward to Take Part in First Great Battle in Belgium.

KING'S MESSAGE TO TROOPS

Professes Implicit Confidence—Kitchener's Homily on the Duty of a Soldier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—With the landing of the British expeditionary force the general opinion in France is that the first great battle between the allies and the Germans will take place in Belgium, probably in and about Liege and Namur.

The French think that the battle will make little change in the relative positions of the two forces, and, as the fighting will depend largely upon artillery, in which the French have apparently shown superiority, the Germans are expected to suffer the greater losses.

The British force is supposed to consist largely of heavy guns and sappers, and it is supposed that these will be rushed forward as reserves. The German, French, and Belgian forces have well-fortified positions, so that there is likely to be little demand for cavalry.

It is announced that the English and French are co-operating with remarkable cordiality and effectiveness. The English soldiers hope that the council held in Paris yesterday, which Field Marshal Sir John French attended, will result in their being sent to the front in time to take part in the first great battle that every one believes to be close at hand.

The military correspondent of The Times says the expeditionary force under Field Marshal Sir John French is being carried by rail to certain places where the operation of detraining will begin.

Billeting the Soldiers.

"We must assume," he says, "that the zone selected for the concentration of our little army is as near the front as is consistent with security, and that there is no risk of the detraining being interferred with. The next step is to distribute the army in billets and to complete it for the field by arranging the troop trains and supply columns in proper military order. This occupies a little time, and the army will then probably proceed by march route to take its allotted place in the general disposition.

"It is unlikely that it will be frittered away piecemeal; it will be kept together, and when it fights it will fight with all its strength united. Such, at least, is not unlikely to be the intention and, as the northern theatre of war is the easiest for us to reach, we may assume that the army will soon be within hail of some historic battlefields well known to us all."

Landing Made in Secrecy.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—England's expeditionary army, sent to fulfill the country's obligations to her allies, France and Belgium, has been safely landed on the shores of France.

Everybody in England has known for two weeks that a large army was crossing the Channel. The troops had been assembled at different bases, one of the largest contingents embarking at Dublin. Many other regiments sailed from Liverpool, while still others took ship at Eastbourne, Southampton, and other ports along the coast on the English Channel.

The great canvas camps at the military stations in England were struck only when it was known definitely that the flotilla of transports conveying the troops had finished the oversea movement under the escort of strong squadrons of warships.

The transportation of the soldiers lasted several days, and during that time not a mention of the expedition was permitted to the newspapers here. Even now the strength of the expedition, the names of the regiments composing the contingents, and the ports where they landed are not made public. It is known, however, that a large proportion of the best troops of the British regular army are now on Continental soil.

King's Message to His Troops.

A message from King George to the expeditionary force was read out to each regiment as it left its port of departure under sealed orders. It was as follows:

"You are leaving home to fight for the safety and honor of my empire.

"Belgium, whose country we are pledged to defend, has been attacked, and France is about to be invaded by the same powerful foe.

"I have implicit confidence in you, my soldiers. Duty is your watchword, and I know your duty will be nobly

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIA'S NEW POLICY RAISES HOPE OF JEWS

Britain Fostering Judiciously the Spirit of Liberalism Pervading the Czar's Empire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Ever since the Czar's promise of autonomy to Poland reports have been current that the next step likely to be taken by the Russian Government along the same lines of initiative will be a proclamation assuring the Jews of equal civil and political rights. A Paris dispatch today goes the length of stating that such a proclamation is shortly to be issued.

From inquiries made in authoritative quarters THE NEW YORK TIMES is able to state that, while there is no official authority for such a prediction, there is good reason to believe that some measure of reform along the lines indicated is likely. Both in France and England, Russia's reactionary policy is the only element which has aroused any misgivings regarding what it is hoped in the two first-named countries will be the results of the war.

The enthusiasm aroused in France by the decree affecting Poland gives the measure of relief caused by the removal of these misgivings, so far as one section of the non-orthodox subjects of the Czar are concerned. Equal relief would be felt among a large and representative body of the British public were definite action taken by the Russian Government to remove the disabilities under which the Jews in Russia labor. I have authority for stating that steps have been taken to bring this point of view to the attention of the Russian Government.

Officially, the British Government can take no action which could be regarded as an interference with the domestic affairs of a friendly power, and certain overzealous representations which have been made to Sir Edward Grey overshoot the mark. Sir Edward Grey's liberal principles are sufficiently well recognized to make it certain that what he is able to do he is doing to remove all causes for the misgivings with which a good number of his fellow-citizens regard the Russian alliance in its moral aspect and its possible ultimate developments.

Great hopes are felt that these very delicate representations will meet with success. Predictions are made that the final outcome of the combined grant of autonomy to Poland and the removal of at least some of the civil and religious disqualifications now weighing upon the Jews in Russia will be the growth of a new State, in which the Jew and the Pole will find an equal place in the sun and flourish exceedingly.

SAYS THAT ITALY WILL SOON BE AT WAR

London Daily Chronicle Makes Prediction That She Will Enter the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Chronicle in an editorial article this morning, pointing out the importance of America's sympathy, makes two striking statements. The first is that Italy "will enter the arena before long." The second is a strong implication that the Jews of Russia are about to be emancipated. Both statements are understood to be based on solid information. The Chronicle says:

"Only one of the great powers now remains outside the war except Italy, which will enter the arena before long. We mean the United States.

"The fortunes of the war are being followed closely in America, and it would be a mistake to suppose that public opinion is all on one side. The German case is not without some sympathy. There is a very influential German press in America, with daily papers in all the chief cities, and communication has now been established with the Fatherland.

"The coming freedom of Poland has awakened a sympathetic feeling toward Russia, which will be very much strengthened when the emancipation of the Jews is announced.

"On the other hand the participation of Japan in the war will create a new cross current. The good wishes and sympathy of the American people count for more than one can now estimate in the clash of races and nations which is putting Europe in the melting pot.

"For the first time in the history of the great republic there is now a golden opportunity of obtaining the sympathy of the Irish race in America with England in the gigantic conflict upon which we have entered. The American press shows that the overwhelming majority of the Irish in America by birth or origin are supporters of Mr. Redmond and of a constitutional solution of the question. Not in any part of Ireland will the final passage of the Home Rule bill be more welcome than among the American Irish. Here is an asset in international friendship which is of inestimable value to this country at such a crisis.

"In former years at such a time the powerful political influences of the Irish-Americans would have been exerted to inflame American public opinion against us. The placing of the Home Rule bill on the statute book will close the door of bitterness, will foster American sympathy, and be another miscalculation and disappointment for our enemies."

MEMPHIS SPECIAL
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY. Lv. New York daily 3:00 P. M. Drawing-room Sleepers and dining car. Reserved from New York and Washington. H. F. Oilfen, 264 Fifth Ave.—Adv.

NO FURTHER ADVANCE BY GERMANS ON BRUSSELS; LIEGE FORTS TAKEN; FRENCH REPORT SUCCESSES; BRITISH AND GERMAN PATROL FLEETS IN A FIGHT

Parties of Uhlans Now Seen Far to the East of Antwerp.

DINANT FIGHTING RESUMED

Berlin Reports That the Germans Have Captured or Demolished the Liege Forts.

SKIRMISHES ON LONG LINE

Brussels Thinks Thrust at Capital a Feint to Hide Bigger Operations to the South.

German North Sea Cruisers Attacked; Helgoland Awaits Bombardment

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The British Official Press Bureau announces that some desultory fighting occurred Tuesday between the British patrolling squadrons and flotillas and German cruisers, which were reconnoitring. No losses are reported or claimed.

"A certain liveliness is apparent in the southern area of the North Sea," says the Press Bureau.

The Harwich correspondent of the Daily Mail reports that the British destroyer flotilla encountered a German cruiser off the German coast Tuesday morning. The cruiser opened fire which the destroyers returned. It is believed that no damage was done. The destroyers were outranged by the cruiser.

The Commodore of the flotilla assembled his ships for a second attack, but by this time the German cruiser had turned tail and was lost in the haze.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—According to a telegram from the Island of Texel, heavy gunfire was heard during the night and morning in a western direction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Switzerland, Aug. 18, (Dispatch to The London Standard.)—In expectation of an attack by the English fleet upon the fortified Island of Helgoland, the entire civilian population has been transported to Hamburg.

The inhabitants of that town have been ordered to provide accommodation for them.

Four Zeppelins Wrecked, 3 by Gunfire, 1 by Fall

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Paris dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says:

"Paul Doumer, former French Minister of Finance, who has just returned from the fighting line in Belgium, says that three Zeppelin dirigibles, which were reconnoitring over the war zone, were destroyed, and one fell into a forest and was wrecked.

"The spirit of the French soldiers, according to M. Doumer, is strengthened by the feeling that their artillery is superior to that of the Germans."

An official statement issued by the War Office says:

"French troops have brought down a German aeroplane near Dinant, fourteen miles south of Namur, Belgium. The pilot was killed and the observation officer taken prisoner. The machine was not damaged."

At the beginning of the present year Germany was credited with having eleven battleships of the Zeppelin type attached to the army or subsidized by it, also five smaller airships for scouting purposes.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18, (via London.)—The German incursion in the direction of Brussels seems definitely stopped, according to a communication issued by the War Office today. It added:

"The situation remains excellent for our army."

While it is impossible to indicate the position of the troops, says the statement, it may be said now that there is no chance of any incursion toward Brussels. No Germans are in or around Landen. German cavalry camps are in the Gembloux region, but there is no movement of troops in that direction.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—A Reuter dispatch from Brussels says that the Germans made another attempt to cross the Meuse yesterday by a bridge not far from Dinant, where cannonading was resumed.

The French artillery repelled them with considerable loss.

The Exchange Telegraph's correspondent in Brussels telegraphs:

"The German movement toward the Belgian centre seems to have been checked at Landen and Gembloux. No further movements of the enemy's troops have been observed.

"The German prisoners in Belgium will be sent to England."

"The French troops are in contact with the Germans in Belgium, but there is no important engagement to report," was the official announcement issued at the French Embassy last night.

An earlier Reuter dispatch from Brussels said that all the German troops recently fronting the Belgians had taken up strictly defensive intrenched positions, according to an official announcement by the Belgian War Office.

Moving South Against the French.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—A Daily Telegraph dispatch from Brussels, dated Tuesday, says:

"According to War Office intelligence the enemy are leaving the routes to Brussels for a quite different direction.

"Pressure on the Belgian force is diminishing but increasing on the French side.

"From a private source I learn that the Germans have occupied a point where they hoped to find important bakery provisions for their hungry forces, but were disappointed."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail correspondent at Brussels says:

"At 4:30 o'clock this [Tuesday] afternoon the Ministry of War announced that the general situation remained good and that the reports of the fall of the Liege forts, circulated this morning by the Algemein Handilsbrad of Amsterdam, appear to be false, as nothing has been heard of it here."

UHLANS EAST OF ANTWERP.

Their Forces Seen as Close as 21 Miles from the City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—A Daily Mail dispatch from Antwerp says:

"A cavalry encounter took place today at Herenthals, 21 miles east of Antwerp, the Germans being repulsed. There were no Belgian casualties.

Uhlans, who appeared at Turnhout, 25 miles northeast of Antwerp, were repulsed by the civic guard. Several prisoners were taken, including an officer.

The Queen and the royal children arrived in Antwerp last night. They were received with great enthusiasm when they appeared in the streets today.

Hundreds of families are flocking into Antwerp from Moll, Leopoldsburg, and other villages as far as thirty miles east of Antwerp.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps in Brussels arrived here today.

LIEGE FORTS FELL.

Berlin Says They Were Taken—Evacuated, Says Rotterdam.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via Copenhagen and London.)—A series of statements on the Liege engagement is published from the headquarters of Gen. Stein, according to which French officers, and perhaps also French soldiers, were sent to Liege before the war to instruct the Belgian troops in the defense of the fortifications.

"It was impossible to protest against this," says Gen. Stein, "but after the war began this condition had to be regarded as an infraction of Belgian neutrality by France.

"We had to act with all speed, and mobilized. Regiments were sent to the frontier and marched on Liege. Six brigades on a peace footing, with some cavalry and artillery, took Liege. The brigades were mobilized at Liege, and there received as first reinforcement their own reserves. Two other regiments came later.

"Our mobilization has just finished. Our enemies thought that 100,000 Germans were at Liege and were unable to advance, owing to difficulties with the commissariat. This, however, was a mistake. There was another reason for the pause.

"Now the forward march can begin, and our enemies will have an opportunity to convince themselves that the German force is well supplied with food and arms. The Emperor has given the word not to sacrifice another drop of blood to capture the Liege forts.

"The enemy did not know our methods of attack, and believed themselves secure in the forts, but already the fire of our weakest big guns has forced the forts which were shelled to surrender or quickly demolished them, burying the garrisons in the ruins. The Liege fortifications will no longer serve our enemies, but will be a support to the German Army."

ROTTERDAM, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—It is asserted here that the forts at Liege were dynamited by the Belgians after they had been evacuated, the action of the Belgians being due to the arrival of Germany's heavier mortar batteries.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail's Brussels correspondent wires:

"With regard to the rumored fall of the Liege forts, I learn on the highest authority that yesterday, at all events, they were still holding out. The forts continue their heroic resistance."

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—An official statement issued by the French Embassy says:

"The Liege forts are still holding out. Not one of them has been taken."

A dispatch to The Daily News from Namur says that it is reported there among the soldiers that the Belgians have blown up and abandoned some forts at Liege.

AS LONDON SUMS IT UP.

Chief German Blow Through Luxemburg—Alsatian Move a Mystery.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Chronicle says this morning:

"Little more than skirmishes are reported from Belgium, but the comparative inactivity of the Germans in this region proves nothing.

"The German plans are not merely unknown; they cannot be guessed at, and it may still be their purpose to launch a heavy mass of men through the Belgian plain.

"The transference of the Belgian seat of Government from Brussels may be regarded as indicating such an intention on the part of the Germans. More reasonably, however, it may be regarded as a simple measure of precaution.

"Brussels is an open city within easy striking distance of the German headquarters at Liege. Antwerp with its double ring of great forts, its sluices and artificial floods is utterly impregnable. It has always figured in the Belgian defense plans as the ultimate city of refuge.

"If the report is true that the Kaiser has gone to Mainz, it is clear that the German headquarters staff is stationed there. Mainz is in a central position with regard to the whole frontier, but its choice as a military headquarters would seem to indicate that the main blow is to be struck through Luxemburg. No certain deductions, however, can be drawn from this single fact, which is rather an indication than evidence.

"Gen. Joffre, the French commander-in-chief, sent a telegram to the Ministry of War in Paris, briefly describing the operations in Alsace and Lorraine. Two things are evident from this dispatch. One that the French have taken the offensive in great force along the frontier from Luneville to Belfort, have entered a considerable distance into Lorraine and occupied all the important passes of the Vosges and valleys leading down into the Rhine valley in upper Alsace, and, two, that the Germans belonging to the Fifteenth Army Corps, from Strassburg, have resisted also in great force and at certain points behind great field fortifications with big guns and have been driven back in some disorder.

"Probably the heaviest fighting that has occurred so far in the war has been along the Lorraine frontier toward Saarburg and in the eastern defiles and valleys of the Vosges.

"While the success of the French operations on this wing have been great, it is not easy to fathom the purpose of this advance. Even if all Upper Alsace were occupied, no important line of German communications would be cut. The exit to the north would be barred by the immense fortress of Strassburg, and to the east by the mountainous country of the Black Forest.

"No doubt political sentiment plays a large part in the conception of this French movement into Alsace."

The London Times's military correspondent expresses the opinion today that the battle which took place at Dinant on Saturday between the French and Germans had considerably more importance than has hitherto been realized. The losses on both sides were heavy.

"It now seems clear," he says, "that the French succeeded in foiling an attempt by the German commander to pass a large body of troops over the Meuse at Dinant."

THE ALL-TOGETHER POUCH
Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schultz Stores.—Adv.

French Official Report Briefly Says Saarburg Is Evacuated.

WAS HELD WITH ARTILLERY

Invaders Say They Have Now Penetrated Lorraine Thirty-two Miles.

GERMANS ADMIT LOSSES

They Gave Up Useless Guns to the Advancing French in Alsace.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—An official dispatch to the French Embassy says:

"The Germans have abandoned Saarburg, where they were strongly established with heavy artillery."

In a dispatch from Paris, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent sends a communication of Gen. Joffre, commander in chief of the French forces, to the Minister of War describing the recent actions in Alsace.

"Summing up," the communication says, "we have thus obtained in the course of a few days several important successes which reflect the greatest honor on our troops, whose eagerness is incomparable.

"In all the actions of the last few days the Germans have suffered important losses. Our artillery has the effect of demoralising and crushing the enemy."

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A War Office announcement says that this telegram has been received from Gen. Joffre, the Commander in Chief:

All day Monday we continued to progress in Upper Alsace. The enemy's retreat from this side was in disorder. They abandoned everywhere their wounded and their stores.

The War Office adds:

"The French troops have occupied all the region to the west of Fenetrange, thirty-two miles inside the German frontier in Lorraine. Our troops poured through from the valley of the River Seille, of which a number of passes have been evacuated by the Germans. Our cavalry is at Château Salins.

"In all the actions of the last few days the Germans have sustained serious losses, our artillery having demoralizing and frightful effects on the enemy.

"We have conquered the majority of the valleys of the Vosges upon the slope of Alsace, from where we will soon attain the plain.

"To the south of Saarburg in Lorraine, forty miles east of Nancy, the enemy had organized in front of us a strongly fortified position, held by heavy artillery. The Germans retreated precipitately, and our cavalry pursued them.

"In general we have obtained in the preceding days successes redounding to the greatest honor of the officers and men engaged in the battles."

Another official statement issued tonight, said:

"When our troops entered Blamont (Department of Muerthe-et-Moselle) a few days ago, they found notices posted on the walls that the next morning the Mayor and prominent inhabitants of the town would be shot. The sudden arrival of the French, and the disorderly retreat of the Germans, however, saved these persons from death."

Saarburg is one of the few towns in western Germany which are still surrounded by the mediaeval walls. It lies on the upper reaches of the River Saar, about seventeen miles west of Zabern, and has been strongly garrisoned.

The town has a population of about 10,000, and manufactures gloves, lace, watch springs, and beer. In the war of 1870 it was abandoned by the French in the retreat from Alsace-Lorraine after MacMahon's defeat at Worth.

There is another and smaller Saarburg, eleven miles southwest of Trier, known principally for its vineyards and the ruins of an archiepiscopal castle.

GERMANS ADMIT FALLING BACK

Two Batteries Taken by French—Hint Populace Aid Invaders.

BERLIN, Aug. 18, (via Copenhagen and London.)—The Wolff Bureau, the semi-official German news agency, gave out today the following account of the battle of Mülhausen:

"One and a half French army corps entered Upper Alsace, while our troops were still concentrating. Nevertheless we attacked the enemy, who was thrown back toward Belfort, but whose march afterward continued.

"A small section of artillery from Strassburg was defeated and two batteries, which had been rendered useless, were taken by the enemy, who

THE TIMES'S SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCHES FROM THE SCENE OF WAR

then marched toward Schirmeck, eight miles from Saales, Alsace.

"An investigation has been begun in an endeavor to ascertain if any treachery exists among the local population."

CAUTION FRENCH PUBLIC.

Authorities Warn It Not to Expect Victory Always.

By G. H. PERRIS.

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 17.—French authorities and unofficial writers here continue to warn the public that it must be prepared for bad as well as good news, as it is evident that along such an immense front the fortunes of war must vary.

Granted, they say, that the German armies have not the strong inspiration of the allies—and the accumulation of details of senseless outrages upon defenseless villages indicates that they are to some extent demoralized before the campaign is fully developed—it is only in untrained imaginations that enormous armies of today can rush to sudden and universal victory.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Daily Chronicle takes the occasion of the announcement relative to the British expeditionary force to reduce to their true proportions the engagements so far fought.

"It is a great misfortune," it says, "that a large section of the British public are getting the impression that the Germans are already beaten. The impression is quite premature. The military calculation at the outset of the war was that Germany would probably win the first round, but that if our nation and the French could go on after that without panic they would, with Russian assistance, pull her down in the second.

"This is still the probable calculation. The first round has not yet been fought; it has not even begun. So far there has been only sparring."

In an editorial referring to the official publication of the news of the landing of the British force, which seems to dispose of the reports which have been current in London of the Black Watch and other regiments having been badly cut up in Belgium, The Chronicle says:

"The announcement shows that under Kitchener's direction the nation is now in a position to exert what influence its small but highly trained army can on the military fortunes of the war. It does not show more, nor should it at this stage, when all must still be secrecy and preparation for the great blows which have not yet been struck."

The military correspondent of The Times says:

"Now our brave troops under Field Marshal Sir John French draw near to the scene of the great battle which is impending on the Meuse, and all our thoughts and earnest good wishes go with them. We shall be well advised not to say just yet where they are, nor how many they are."

CORRESPONDENTS MUST LEAVE

English Writers Ordered from Belgium—News Agencies Restricted.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The official seals have now been fixed upon the tomb of the war correspondent.

From the outset of the war it has been evident that the military authorities would not welcome newspaper men within their lines or anywhere within their immediate neighborhood.

Arrangements have now been made by the chiefs of staffs of the various allied powers, whereby all correspondents, no matter what their nationalities, will be kept out of not only the immediate field of operations, but practically the whole theatre of operations. The sole exceptions, and these will be very limited, will be made in favor of representatives of official agencies, who will simply transmit such news as the military authorities wish them to make public.

All the English newspapers have been instructed to withdraw their correspondents from the whole area of Belgium, which is regarded as the theatre of war, and intimations are also given that the authorizations to accompany the British expeditionary force, which had been given some correspondents of leading papers, were withdrawn.

It is understood that the same rule is now being applied to representatives of the French papers, which had hitherto received permission to send correspondents to headquarters at the front.

London in the past few days has seen the arrival of a swarm of American correspondents, eager and anxious to get to the front. From the beginning of the hostilities it was made known that only nationals would be allowed to accompany any of the armies, so the American correspondents' chances of seeing the fighting were very slim at any time. The arrangements, now completed, between the allied war offices will bring those chances to an irreducible minimum.

The War Offices may later make arrangements for specially selected correspondents to visit the scene of action and have the leading features of the conflict explained to them.

HAVE TURKISH CREWS NOW.

Former German Cruisers Goeben and Breslau at Constantinople.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times wired on Monday:

"The cruisers Goeben and Breslau arrived in port this morning and received their Ottoman officers and crews."

The Times adds:

"We may be sure that until it has been made quite clear that the crews have been landed from the Admiral down to the smallest ship boy and the vessels themselves placed in the hands of Admiral Limpus, our authorities will not relax any of the measures they have taken for dealing with them if they should show further signs of activity."

FRENCH SWEPT BRIDGES AT DINANT

From Their High Citadel They Cut Down Germans Without Exploding Mines.

TURCOS TOO IMPATIENT

Prevented Complete Success of an Army Movement, but Used Bayonets with Telling Effect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NAMUR, Belgium, Aug. 16, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—I saw enough of the defenses of Namur to leave me dreading as a human being the consequences to the German Army should it move up into this great angle.

Only the Third Army Corps has yet been engaged. It has borne alone the whole weight of the recent fierce engagements in front, from Namur to Diest. Today it is being replaced by the Fourth. The Fifth and Sixth are still in reserve, and their strategic use should be very effective, though as yet I may not indicate it.

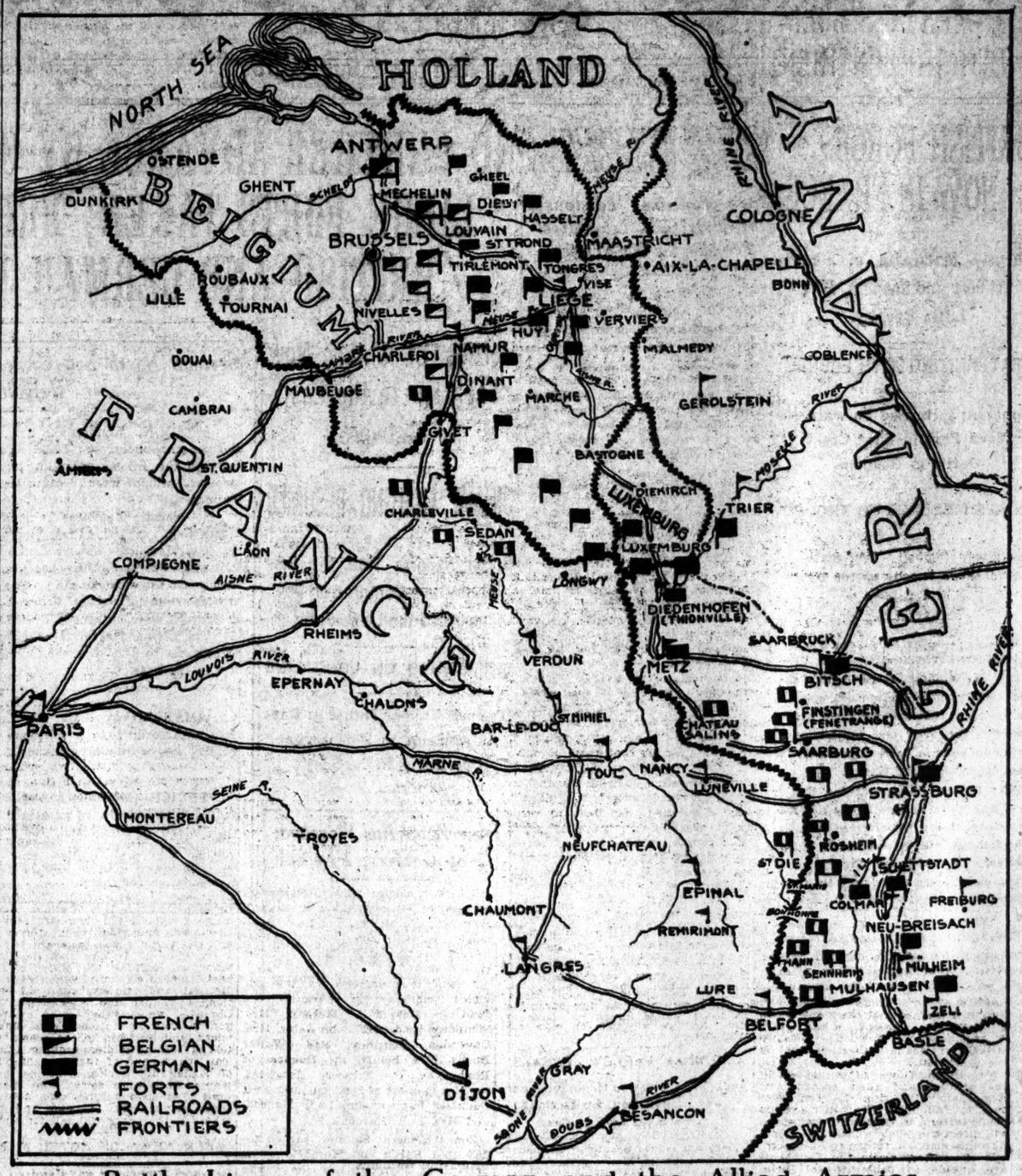
The Sixth is the élite of the army. The Belgian shooting has so far wrecked the inequality of numbers, but the Sixth Corps contains the chosen marksmen. The Germans continue to shoot low.

The aviators have stopped dropping bombs. The soldiers believe tonight that the King sent an envoy to say that a hundred prisoners would be shot for every bomb dropped in unprotected streets. Only girls and old men so far have suffered from the practice.

I have spoken with two witnesses of the encounter about Dinant. The French had their guns in the lofty citadel and smashed pontoon bridges as soon as the Germans had built them. The permanent bridges were swept as the columns advanced. They were mined but not exploded, acting each as a death trap.

The impatience of the French African troops, the Turcos, who are spoken of with bated breath, is said to have prevented the success of a crushing enveloping movement—a yielding in the centre to pour in on the flanks—which the French could only partially execute.

Pitiable stories are told of corps-à-corps charges of the Turcos. The stories are becoming so universal that there seems reason to suppose that the German machine has not been trained to meet the bayonet charge. The Belgians have already learned to count on the bayonet as the strongest weapon in meeting Uhlans.



Battle Lines of the German and the Allied Armies

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—Reuter's Brussels correspondent sends a graphic account printed in the La Derniere Heure, of the fight on Saturday at Dinant for possession of the ancinet citidel dominating the town.

"The Citadel," the newspaper says, "was captured by the Germans, who hoisted their flag on it at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon. All afternoon the Germans maintained a devastating fire from rifles and machine guns on the French below.

"The French artillery silenced the German guns, and by 7 o'clock in the evening the Germans were retreating. Only the Citadel continued to shower lead on the advancing French. The Citadel is on a hill south of the town which rises to a height of 300 feet. It is an ancient work, and now of no military value, but it is difficult to take by assault.

"The French, when the bugle sounded the charge, fixed their bayonets and began to swarm the numerous steep and rocky paths leading to the summit under a deadly hail from the machine gun and rifles above, keeping their eyes fixed on the German flag floating from the citadel. They climbed steadily, however, disregarding their losses, and a well-planted French shell silenced the machine gun a few minutes later.

"The French soldiers tore down the enemy's flag while the scaling party fired down on the fleeing Germans."

BELGIAN LINES PUSHED BACK.

Second Line and French Troops Meet Main German Attack.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—A Daily Express correspondent, who was expelled Monday, according to the Belgium Government's decision not to allow newspaper men in Belgium, has sent the following dispatch to his paper:

"The great battle may be said to have been begun on Saturday, when an attack was made on the French positions, south of the river Meuse, near Dinant. This feint attack, without much weight, was beaten back.

"On Sunday the real German attack began in an attempt to strike toward Waterloo and France. The battle started with the pushing forward of cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery.

"This entire force, as soon as it came in contact with the Belgians, was virtually surrounded and its advance guards exterminated. The shattered fragments fell back on the massed German armies waiting to attack.

"Later on Sunday the main German army began moving from St. Trond, eleven miles east of Tillemont.

"By sheer weight of numbers the Germans forced the Belgians back on their second line. Then the French came up and heavy firing was carried on all along the line yesterday.

"The German advance did not follow any of the main roads. They cut across these, using the smaller roads. The Germans were unable to operate their heavier field artillery.

"The outstanding fact in the developments of the present week is the dramatic abandonment of Brussels, which was an heroic act of self-abnegation by the Belgians. The Belgian State leaders almost broke down and wept in the council chamber when they decided that, for the good of Europe, Belgium must allow the Germans to enter Brussels.

"Brussels is being held out to Germany as a bait. Germany may destroy Brussels, but the deeper she goes the more surely does her head enter the lion's mouth. In front and on all sides Germany will find hostile armies.

"History is about to repeat itself. A second emperor is to meet his Waterloo."

A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Brussels says:

"The Belgians having vigorously repulsed the German attack on their central position, the latter have pushed forward their troops in a corner between the Belgian and French forces, their aim being to cause the Belgians to fall back on Antwerp.

"These tactics are dangerous, for they expose the Germans, if they fail in their object, to a flank attack. Their effort was a failure, as they have not renewed this attack on the Belgian centre. It is extremely probable that it was intended to cover their principal object, namely, an advance of the main German corps, who are advancing along the banks of the Meuse toward the south of Brussels, and that an attack on the central Belgian positions was but the shadow of a real invasion of the country."

THIRTEEN ROUTED 500.

Belgian Lieutenant Tells of Ambushing German Detachment.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 18.—Late last night German troops with machine guns in armored motor cars rushed the camp of Beverloo, near Hechtel, and the small garrison retreated.

A Lieutenant commanding twelve Belgian scouts says that near Orsmeal his party saw about 500 Germans approach without scouts. The Belgians took cover, and when the Germans were only fifty yards away opened fire. The Germans were thrown into confusion as a deadly fire in which every shot took effect was poured into them. More than half the German force was killed, wounded, or made prisoners.

The Germans, not believing that so small a force could have done such mischief, asserted that farmers had helped the troops. [Passage here deleted by the censor.]

The same officer says that the Germans' rifle fire is bad, being too high, but that their machine guns are deadly and their cavalry brave, but reckless, having done no scouting. They are learning, however, by bitter experience that the smallest ditch or barbed wire entanglement means death for hundreds in heroic impromptu dashes.

STORY OF LIEGE DEFENDER.

It Was Just Slaughter, He Says, Telling of the Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—An English officer, just back from Brussels, has given The Daily Telegraph the following narrative of the German attack on Liege as told him by a Belgian officer engaged in the defense.

"Some of us, late arrivals, came managed to get to our posts when the German attack began. It was night time and we replied sharply with our guns.

"Until dawn came we had no very distinct idea of what our practice was. Then we noticed heaps of slain. The Germans must have been much less successful, because they rarely hit us that night.

"They made no attempt at deploying, but came on line after line, almost shoulder to shoulder, until as we shot them down the fallen were heaped one on top of the other in an awful barricade of dead and wounded men that threatened to mask our guns and cause us trouble."

"I thought of Napoleon's saying, if he said it, Monsieur, and I doubt it, for he had no care of human life: 'C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre.'

"No, it was slaughter, just slaughter. So high became the barricade of dead and wounded that we did not know whether to fire through it or to go out and clear openings with our hands. We would have liked to extricate some of the wounded from the dead, but we dared not.

"A stiff wind carried away the smoke of the guns quickly, and we could see some of the wounded men trying to release themselves from their terrible position. I will confess I crossed myself and could have wished that the smoke had remained, but, would you believe it, this veritable wall of dead and dying actually enabled these wonderful Germans to creep closer and actually charge up the glacis? Of course, they got no further than half way, for our Maxims and rifles swept them back. Of course, we had our own losses, but they were slight compared with the carnage inflicted upon our enemies."

DROPS BOMBS ON LUNEVILLE.

German Monoplane's Missiles Do Only Slight Damage.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A German monoplane, which had hoisted the French flag, today dropped three bombs on Luneville, sixteen miles east of Nancy, from a height of 4,500 feet, according to an official announcement issued tonight.

The missiles exploded in a public garden. No one was hurt, and only slight damage was done to property.

SAVED OFFICER UNDER FIRE.

Belgians Carried Frenchman to Monastery in a Rain of Bullets.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Brussels correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Company sends a letter published by the Minister of War from a French officer describing the attack on Dinant, where he was engaged. He says:

"I was in the vanguard with my company. I had my unit brought in two sections to the right and left of the Citadel. I was commanding the left section numbering 100 men. I had received orders to carry on above the quarry to the north of Fort Leffe in order to enable our forces to come out on the other bank of the Meuse.

"At 7:30 I was threatened by a German column coming down on Dinant with artillery. I was ordered to retreat to Dinant, but at that moment a bullet grazed my head, and stunned, I fell into the quarry and fractured my leg.

"The Germans were then pursuing us at a distance of fifty metres. My men picked me up and carried me as far as a ridge of rock overlooking the convent of Freres Premontres. The enemy were pouring such a murderous fire into us at that time that I told my men to leave me, and I rolled down below a little copse as well as I could under a hail of bullets. The Germans did not go beyond the ridge, where they were within 200 metres of me. When I was at the bottom of the wood I saw some houses with people at the windows, and called out to them, 'Belgians, come help me; I am a French officer.'

"Several people ran out and it took them ten minutes under a rain of bullets to carry me into the monastery, where I stayed until noon Sunday, admirably attended by the monks. I was looked after by every one as if I had been a child of Belgium.

"I owe my life to these Belgians, who at the risk of their own lives saved me from the Germans, who would certainly have finished me off as they did some of my men."

NO BRITISH LOSSES YET.

Press Bureau Denies Reports of Disaster to Highlanders.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Mail explains the Press Bureau announcement that there have been no casualties in the British forces as follows:

"A clumsy story of this kind, to the effect that a distinguished Highland regiment had lost the full strength of a whole battalion, reached the hands of the censors some days ago and was stopped.

"Although no British newspaper was deceived by this fabrication, this same story has been circulated in Belgium. Reports also have been spread concerning wounded being smuggled into hospitals in the United Kingdom from the Continent, whereas no casualties have as yet occurred in our army. The same thing is being attempted by the enemy in France and Belgium, the object of such operations apparently being to cause alarm."

CAPTURED FLAG IN INVALIDES.

Trophy Taken at Saint Blaise Hung Before Statue of Napoleon.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The flag with its black and golden eagle of the 132d Lower Alsatian infantry regiment of the German Army, which was captured by the French at Saint Blaise, Alsace, was hung today before the statue of Napoleon in the Court of Honor of the Invalides. It was placed there with much ceremony, after being brought from the courtyard of the Presidential Palace.

A company of the Republican Guards escorted the silk standard, which was carried through the Avenue Marigny, the Avenue Nicholas II., and across the bridge of Alexander III. A band played the "Marseillaise," and many spectators, as the flag appeared, removed their hats as a salute to the vanquished.

NORTHWARD MOVE A FEINT?

Belgian General Says Germans Failed to Draw Off Foe.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 18 (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—Gen. De Jarlin, reviewing the situation, takes the view that the attacks of the Germans on the allied left wing are feints, designed to draw Belgian troops from their main line defense and induce them to make a premature retreat to Antwerp.

He thinks that this attempt has been absolutely defeated and that the present situation is very thorny for the Germans.

"The development of the campaign," he says, "now threatens the separation of their army of the north from their army of Metz."

From the number of reports coming in from various villages I am inclined to attach importance to Saturday's skirmish, when the Germans sought to capture the fort and bridge at Anseremme, a mile and a half south of Dinant.

It is possible that the main German attack on the line of the Meuse will develop along a line with Dinant as the centre.

Strictest orders have now been given against allowing any but soldiers within the lines, as the position now reached is in a critical stage in regard to a great battle.

Serious fights were reported yesterday at the front, particularly at Gembloux, where, according to early information, the allies were victorious.

POLES JOINING THE ARMY.

Estimate That Russia Can Raise 20,000,000 Fighting Men.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Enthusiastic meetings of Poles in many towns of Russia are sending loyal acknowledgments of the graces foreshadowed to the Polish nation in the Commander in Chief's proclamation to the army. A leading Pole at Kieff significantly said:

"As Slavs we have been entirely on the side of Russia in this war, but henceforth we side with Russia as Poles also."

The Poles within the Russian frontiers have long been bound to Russia by economic interests which are unbreakable ties in any State. That the opportunity is shortly to be offered of realizing under the Russian flag their cherished aims of national existence must inevitably reunite the whole Polish people, who at present are facing one another in arms as parts of the Austrian, German, and Russian forces.

Among the Austrian prisoners brought into Kieff are two Galicians who at the moment they saw the Russian cavalry scouts flung away their rifles, and, waving handkerchiefs, gave themselves up as prisoners. They report that their fellows are strictly watched and are shot on the least suspicion by Austrian officers.

Several thousand Czechs resident in Kieff have been received as Russian subjects, and the majority have volunteered to serve in the Russian Army. Three thousand Letts from the mobilized districts of Courland have volunteered for the front. If Russia puts into the field all the men of the empire available either as soldiers or reserves or last reserve and volunteers, it is not an exaggerated estimate that she could raise 20,000,000 men capable of bearing arms.

Russia now has practically resumed her normal aspect. For signs that she is at war one must look beneath the surface, at any rate in the large centres. Trains are running again pretty regularly, the banks are open, and local trade is endeavoring to recover its ordinary routine; but the loss of foreign traffic is causing considerable inconvenience and reduction in the incomes of the business [illegible]

KAISER PREDICTS GERMAN VICTORY

Issues an Encouraging Decree as He Leaves Berlin for the Front.

HIGH OFFICIALS WITH HIM

Chancellor, Foreign and War Ministers, and Chief of Staff on the Imperial Train.

BERLIN, (via Copenhagen and London,) Aug. 18.—Before starting for the front on Sunday the German Emperor handed to Adolf Wermuth, the Oberbürgermeister of Berlin, a decree in which he thanked the citizens of the capital for their proofs of love and devotion during "these sorrowful days." The decree concluded:

"I am firmly confident that, with the help of God, the bravery of the German Army and Navy and the unquenchable unanimity of the German people during these hours of danger, victory will crown our cause."

At the station the Emperor was greeted with much warmth and enthusiasm, which brought a smile to his bronzed face, which hitherto had borne a serious look. The police found difficulty in holding back the enthusiastic crowd from the imperial carriage.

Accompanying the Emperor on the train were the Imperial Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg; Gottlieb von Jagow, Foreign Minister; Count von Moltke, Chief of Staff, and Lieut. Gen. Erich von Falkenhayn, Minister of War, as well as several members of the General Staff.

Many Princes of the German Confederation who are not on active service also started today for headquarters.

The only information about the war issued today was a list of officers who had been killed. Among the names were those of two Majors, belonging to the same regiment, who were killed on Aug. 16. The list of losses includes also a Captain and three Lieutenants. Another victim is the wife of Capt. von Klutzow, "who was killed in the enemy's country while traveling to see the body of her husband."

CROWN PRINCE WOUNDED?

Paris Credits the Rumor That His Hurts Are Serious.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—An official announcement here says the rumor is persistent at The Hague that the German Crown Prince has been seriously wounded, and is lying at Aix-la-Chapelle, whither the Kaiser has hastened to his side.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—An official communication made public in Paris, according to a Havas dispatch from the French capital, attaches credence to the report that the Crown Prince of Germany has been seriously wounded and that he is now at Aix-la-Chapelle.

GERMANS BURN A TOWN.

Also Destroy What Is Left of Vise by a Second Fire.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The correspondent of The Times at Berne, Switzerland, says: "The Germans have burned the town of Brusweiler and blown up all its factories, the reason alleged being that the inhabitants fired on a German patrol. All the people of the town were required to register.

"Notwithstanding assurances that Germany is provided with plenty of coal, it is known here that women are being employed in the collieries in the provinces of Rhine and Westphalia."

A dispatch to The Times from The Hague says that the Germans have completed the destruction of Vise by burning what was left after the previous fire. All the inhabitants were driven across the line into Holland. Fourteen refugees died on the way from Vise to Maastricht.

A dispatch to The Chronicle from Amsterdam also states that refugees from Vise arriving at Maestricht report that Vise was burned over a second time on Saturday night. It is alleged that the Germans vowed the destruction of the city because shots which killed several Germans were fired there, though the inhabitants insist that the firing was by accident on the part of the victors.

The correspondent says that the soldiers drove the people from the town at the point of the bayonet before setting the fires which wiped out the place. Most of the able-bodied men of the town have been arrested and sent to Aix-la-Chapelle for trial, he says.

500 GERMAN SHIPS IN PERIL.

That Number Still at Sea Liable to Capture, It Is Estimated.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Express estimates that the large German vessels captured at sea by the British, French, and Russian warships number 200 with a tonnage of 1,000,000 tons and a value of $300,000,000.

The paper says that there are still remaining at sea about 500 German ships, liable to capture at any moment. These have a total tonnage of 2,700,000 tons and a value of $700,000,000. They include 155 Hamburg-American vessels, 120 North German Lloyd, 65 Hansa, 45 German-Australian, 45 Hamburg-South American, 45 German-Levant, 30 German-American Petroleum, and 35 Woermann.

GERMANY'S FEAR OF SPIES.

Austrian Countess a Victim—General Staff Warns Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—A Copenhagen dispatch to The Daily Mail says that Berlin reports state that the German General Staff has issued a further warning about the "massacre of innocent Germans," suspected of being spies. The staff says:

"Does any German really still believe that motor cars with gold or with foreign spies are still driving through Germany?"

The General Staff speaks of it as "this lunatic frenzy."

Among the motorists killed by panic-stricken Germans are two officers, three chauffeurs, some soldiers, two civilians, and an Austrian Countess.

GERMANY'S LAST WORD.

"Why Should You Make War Upon Us for a Scrap of Paper?"

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Times gives an account of the final interview between the British Ambassador at Berlin, Sir William Edward Goschen, and the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg. Speaking with irritation, according to The Times, the Chancellor expressed his inability to understand England's attitude, exclaiming:

"Why should you make war upon us for a scrap of paper?"

The reference was to the treaty guaranteeing Belgian neutrality.

Sir Edward replied in effect that England attached importance to the scrap of paper because it bore her signature as well as Germany's.

MAETERLINCK EAGER TO FIGHT

Says "the Enemy of Mankind" Must Be Opposed at All Costs.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says in a letter received here from St. Wandville Abbey that Maurice Maeterlinck asks what corps of Belgian volunteers he can join, despite his fifty-two years, as the enemy of mankind must be fought at all costs.

Meanwhile Maeterlinck is assisting in harvest work, for which only women and children are left in Normandy.

MANY RUSSIANS IN GERMANY.

Brought In to Harvest the Crops, May Now Be Held as Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Aug. 18.—(Dispatch to The London Standard.)—In addition to worry over the fact that Germany is overrun with Russian spies, the German authorities are greatly perturbed as to how to deal with thousands of Russian laborers imported into the Eastern German provinces before the outbreak of war to assist in getting in the German harvest. Up to the present these peasants have remained quiet and docile in the enemy's country, but there are now signs that Russian secret agents are getting busy among them and the German authorities are seriously considering the question of collecting them all into compounds to be kept under heavy guard until the end of the war.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Aug. 18.—Thousands of Russians who were in German ports waiting for steamers to take them to the United States when the war broke out have arrived here. At first they were ordered by the Germans to go in the direction of Belgium, but were then diverted to Denmark. They are being cared for in Copenhagen until they can get a boat sailing for the United States.

It is said there are still 600 Russians in Rostock, 500 in Stettin, and 2,000 in Spandau, cities in Germany, who will not be permitted to leave, as they are liable to military duty with the Russian Army.

BID FOR AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Bundles of German Papers Given to Returning Tourists.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Times today says that a party of Americans who left Berlin on Aug. 13 were each presented at the railway station with a packet containing a dozen copies of The Lokal Anzeiger. To each packet a handbill was affixed and addressed to "the returning citizens of the friendly United States."

The handbill said that the inclosed newspapers must serve to destroy "the web of lies which a hostile press has spread over the United States and give to truth its place of honor." Then in larger type was this note: "Redistribution for publication in American papers solicited."

The Times continues: "These newspapers seem chiefly anxious to convey two impressions: that Germany is everywhere victorious and that American public opinion is favorable to Germany's cause."

GORKI'S SON OFF TO FIGHT.

Wants French Authorities to Place Him in First Fighting Line.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Rome wires that Maxim Gorki's favorite son, Alexander, has left San Remo to enlist in a French regiment.

He has made a special request to be placed in the first fighting line.

Zeppelin Passes Over Denmark.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 18 (Dispatch to The London Daily Express).—The Zeppelin No. 2 passed today over Bovbjerg in Denmark, going in a northerly direction at a height between 300 and 400 yards.

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GOLD FOR REFUGEES ON THE CONTINENT—SOME TOURISTS FIND TRUNKS

CZAR IN MOSCOW HOLDS WAR FUNCTION

Receives at Kremlin Palace Deputation of Nobles, the Zemstvos and Merchants.

SENDS GREETING TO ALLIES

Vast Multitude in the Streets Acclaims Him and the Czarina After the Ceremony.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—Reuter's Moscow correspondent telegraphing Tuesday, says:

"In the hall of St. George, in the great palace of the Kremlin, today, Emperor Nicholas and the Empress Alexandria fulfilled the ancient ceremony of the Eve of War. They received deputations of the nobility and the Zemstvos and merchants, who presented loyal addresses. Those present at the ceremony included the British and French Ambassadors and all the Cabinet Ministers, headed by Premier Goremykin.

"Emperor Nicholas, replying to the addresses, said:

"'At this stormy, war-like hour, which suddenly and against my wishes has fallen upon my peaceful people, I seek, according to the custom of my ancestors, to strengthen the forces of my soul in the sanctuaries of Moscow. Within the walls of the old Kremlin I greet you, the inhabitants of Moscow, my beloved ancient capital.

"'All my people everywhere, in the villages of their birth, in the Duma, and in the Council of Empire, have unanimously replied to my appeal and risen with vigor throughout the country, forgetting all private differences, to defend the land of their birth and the Slav race. In a powerful common impulse all nationalities and all tribes of our vast empire have united.

"'Russia, like myself, will never forget these historic days. This union of thought and sentiment in all my people affords me deep consolation and calm assurance for the future. From here, from the heart of the Russian land, I send warm greetings to my gallant troops and to our brave allies who are making common cause with us to safeguard the down-trodden principles of peace and truth. May God be with us!'

"At the conclusion of the speech the Emperor and the Empress passed to the Kremlin, where they were acclaimed by a vast multitude assembled in the streets below. A solemn Te Deum subsequently was celebrated in Uspensky Cathedral."

APPEAL TO RUTHENIANS.

Little Russians in Galicia Urged to Rally to Czar's Standard.

By HAROLD WILLIAMS.

New York Times-London Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.—The Czar, with other members of the royal family, arrived at Moscow yesterday afternoon. The streets were thronged with people to welcome them. All the Ministers, as well as the English and French Ambassadors, are in Moscow. Following on his proclamation to the Poles, the Grand Duke Nicholas has issued an appeal to the Ruthenians in Galicia, who are the same people as the Little Russians in the southern provinces of Russia. The Ruthenians are the last remnants of the Russian people who are still under foreign rule.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Russian Embassy here is in receipt of a communication from the General Staff at St. Petersburg saying that the Russian mobilization is completed, and that eleven members of the Russian imperial family already are at the front.

Continuing, the communication says that the only point where German forces have crossed the frontier is between Vloolavck and Andrejew, in Russian Poland, west of Warsaw. The Russian vanguard has occupied five points in the enemy's territory and several hundred prisoners have been taken.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—A German aeroplane has been destroyed in Russia near Samno and four German aviation officers killed according to an official announcement here today. It is thought Saima, Finland, is probably meant.

JACOB H. SCHIFF SKEPTICAL.

Doubts If Czar Has Granted Full Civil Rights to Jews.

Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and an active worker in behalf of the Jewish people, is dubious over the motives which actuated the Czar of Russia to promise citizenship to the Jews. He said yesterday:

"In regard to the report that the Czar has promised full civil rights to the Jews, I should like to see the message. I am somewhat wanting in faith. It is rather too good to be true."

REVOLTS IN AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Mobilization Accompanied by Much Disorder and Mutiny.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—It is stated officially from Paris that mobilization of the Austrian Army was accompanied by much disorder, and even open mutiny in many places, because of the unpopularity of the war among many classes of the people. This information is conveyed in a Paris dispatch to The Daily Telegraph, which continues:

"In many parts of Austria enthusiasm for the war is completely lacking, and the people complain bitterly against spending blood and money in a useless cause."

The official statement adds that a large number of Czech soldiers have been shot at Prague for refusing to fight and that during the night of Aug. 9 a whole Serb regiment of the Fifteenth Austrian Army Corps mutinied. A similar mutiny occurred in Bohemia.

AUSTRIA'S LOST CRUISER.

Vessel Sunk at Antivari Was the Zenta, Built in Philadelphia.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—An official message received in Rome from Vienna says it was the Austrian cruiser Zenta which was sunk in a naval battle off Antivari last Sunday, according to a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

The cruiser Zenta, which was built at Philadelphia in 1897, was 303 feet in length and displaced 2,264 tons.

TO CARRY U. S. GOLD INTO THE CONTINENT

No Trouble About France, but Germany May Present Obstacles to Our Officers.

LONDON AS RELIEF CENTRE

Americans from Germany May Be Sent Home from Rotterdam—One Gold Shipment Overlooked.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The treasure sent by the American Government on the Cruisers Tennessee and North Carolina to relieve the needs of Americans in war-harried Europe soon will be trickling in a golden stream throughout the Continent if present plans work out.

The North Carolina sailed from Falmouth this morning for Cherbourg. Immediately upon her arrival there a squad of army officers will hasten to Paris with large sums of gold coin. They will establish headquarters there and send officers to all points in France where assistance is needed by Americans.

The Tennessee will sail from Falmouth for Rotterdam tomorrow, carrying gold. Henry S. Breckinridge, Assistant Secretary of War, and Percival Dodge, his diplomatic adviser will accompany this expedition. At Rotterdam another squad of army officers will disembark. They will endeavor to proceed to Berlin, where it is planned to establish headquarters and send out officers to the different centres, as in France.

The delegation to France consists of Major Charles A. Hedekind, commanding, and Capts. Coleman, Louis Brinton, Granville Sevier, Edward D. Ardrey and Miller. The Rotterdam contingent consists of Major John Ryan and Capts. Schindel, Colvin, Fenton and Cross.

Major Daniel W. Ketcham and Capt. Harry F. Dalton remain in London. Major Ketcham will establish headquarters here in rental offices and will largely devote himself to the problem of obtaining transportation for Americans to the United States.

Refugee Estimates Too Small.

The most recent reports received here indicating that there are far more Americans on the Continent than have been supposed. Recently it was established that there were 30,000. Now it is learned that there are 11,000 in Switzerland alone, while Italy is becoming overcrowded. Possibly 40,000 Americans altogether are on the Continent.

Mr. Breckinridge, after depositing the officers and their treasure at Rotterdam will bring the Tennessee back to Falmouth. He will make his headquarters in London whence he will direct the whole work. The North Carolina also will return to Falmouth.

If the officers from the Tennessee are unable to penetrate to Berlin they will return to London and try another route. They will endeavor to ship the German refugees from Rotterdam to New York direct. If this be found impossible they will send them to London whence they will sail for America.

Great inconvenience has been caused to a considerable number of Americans here through some one's mistake at Washington. Individuals and firms in America had deposited $70,000 in the United States Treasury, to be brought to Europe on the Tennessee for the relief of stranded individuals. In the hurry of departure this was left behind. Consequently persons dependent upon these funds were keenly disappointed today when they learned the facts.

Joseph E. Willard, American Ambassador to Spain, who came over on the North Carolina, will proceed to France tomorrow, accompanied by Capt. Ralston. Mr. Willard will go as quickly as possible to Spain. Capt. Ralston will remain in Paris to assist in the relief work.

Criticism by London Times.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Henry S. Breckinridge left London this afternoon to join the Tennessee at Falmouth.

One thousand pieces of checked baggage belonging to Americans arrived in London today from France, Belgium and Holland. The baggage has been stacked at the railway station to await claimants.

Discussing the American relief work in London The Times today says: "In spite of the efforts made by the American Embassy in London to spur the authorities at home to action it is not the general opinion that the Government has so far covered itself with glory either in the matter of transports or in its munificence in regard to funds."

The Free Masons today chartered the yacht Viking for American Masons and their families returning to America from Leverpool.

FALMOUTH HAS A BILL.

Asks Breckinridge to Collect from Germany for Captured Sailors' Board

FALMOUTH, Aug. 18.—Henry S. Breckinridge, American Assistant Secretary of War, on his return here tonight from London, was met by the Mayor of Falmouth. Mr. Breckinridge thanked the Mayor for the hospitality Falmouth had extended to American citizens, and assured him that the American Government would repay whatever expenses had been incurred in their behalf.

The Mayor then told Mr. Breckinridge that the town of Falmouth had been put to considerable expense in housing in the hotels the officers of German mercantile ships which had been brought to port as prizes, and suggested that Mr. Breckinridge make representations to the German Government for a refund of the amount thus expended. Mr. Breckinridge expressed the opinion that such a course would be outside his mission, but suggested that the Mayor write to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador and now Germany's representative in Great Britain, and have him broach the matter to the German Government. He added that he had little doubt that Germany would show her appreciation for the generosity of Falmouth and her citizens by footing the hotel bills.

The cruiser North Carolina this afternoon took on board $200,000 in gold from the cruiser Tennessee, which will sail tomorrow morning for Rotterdam with Mr. Breckinridge on board.

"I do not anticipate any danger from mines in the North Sea," said Mr. Breckinridge, "although I cannot guarantee that our ship will return safely. For myself I have no fear, nor do I think any of our men have, on the score of mines. We will go to the Hook of Holland. I expect to return to Falmouth Sunday. The North Carolina, which goes to Cherbourg, may be a day or two later. By that time our collier from the United States will have arrived, and we will take on more coal from her."

CARDINAL FARLEY APPEALS.

Asks Transportation Home for Americans at Brunnen, Switzerland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Cardinal Farley has cabled Senator O'Gorman of New York asking him to procure transportation home for a party of forty-seven Americans now detained at the Grand Hotel, Brunnen, Switzerland.

Mr. O'Gorman said today he had taken the matter up with Mr. Bryan, the Secretary of State, who promised to instruct the local American Consul to make the necessary arrangements for the welfare and return of the Americans.

Geraldine Farrar Still in Munich.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—It is reported that Geraldine Farrar is still in Munich. Many inquiries have been made here as to her whereabouts.

AMERICAN WOMEN HAVE $72,000 FUND

Many Speak Feelingly at Meeting in London for Relief of British Forces.

WILL SUPPORT A HOSPITAL

Baggage Long Held Up on the Continent Arrives, but Thousands of Pieces Are Lost

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—At a meeting in support of the American Women's War Relief Committee at the home of Mrs. W. B. Leeds in Grosvenor Square it was announced today that subscriptions totaling more than $72,000 had been received. This money will be used establishing and maintaining a hospital of 300 beds for wounded English sailors and soldiers at Torquay or Paignton, Devonshire.

The Duchess of Marlborough presided at the meeting and explained the object of the war relief fund and the reasons why such efforts should appeal, especially to American women in words which Chauncey M. Depew later described as "of touching grace."

Dr. J. C. Bloodgood, another speaker, said the great question in dealing with the wounded in war was transportation, and advised England to investigate the supply of necessary drugs available, and not, as he understood the Germans in Belgium had, allow themselves to be caught short of such necessary drugs as chloroform and morphia.

Chauncey M. Depew said he firmly believed the lasting results of this appalling war would be to take the power of inaugurating war out of all hands except an overwhelming majority of a country's people.

Others speakers were Mrs. Owen, Secretary Bryan's daughter; Lady Harcourt, née Motley, and Lady Randolph Churchill, who was overcome by her emotions and had to cut her speech short.

Among the members of the advisory committee in charge of the fund are Mrs. J. P. Morgan, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Mrs. John Astor, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. Walter Burns, Mrs. Schiff, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Princess Hatzfeldt, the Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, Countess Pappenheim, Lady Monson, and Mrs. Lulu Harcourt.

Consul General Skinner learned today that Baron von Humboldt, who arrived at Plymouth by the Castle Line steamer last night from Capetown to undertake his duties as the new German Consul here, was detained by the British authorities. It is expected that he will be allowed to come to London on parole.

When the announcement was made at the American committee rooms this morning that 1,000 pieces of baggage from the Continent had arrived at Charing Cross station, there was joy unconfined among the women. Some of them experienced additional thrills of satisfaction when they found their belongings, but others, not so lucky, were enveloped in gloom.

It was the unexpected arrival of this seemingly lost luggage which was responsible for a number of Americans appearing in more pretentious frocks than usual, although some of the clothes showed creases of long packing. It has been estimated that there are 25,000 pieces of baggage in Germany, Belgium, and Austria, many of which probably will never be seen again.

Several members of the American committee will sail for home this week, including William C. Breed, Treasurer, and Theodore Hetzler, Chairman, while others are booked to sail in the near future. Oscar S. Straus and Frederick S. Kent will remain indefinitely.

Post Wheeler, his wife, and Mrs. Ollie James will sail for America on Saturday on the way to Tokio, where Mr. Wheeler is First Secretary of the embassy. They attempted originally to go by way of Berlin and Russia, but the war interfered.

James B. Townsend of New York, who says he has been in Europe getting data to appraise the value of the Morgan miniatures, visited the committee today to try to get some money on some checks in his possession so he can return to America. Mr. Townsend said one of the biggest art dealers in the world now in Paris could not raise $200 when he left there.

Col. William Cary Sanger, former Assistant Secretary of War, arrived today from Aix-les-Bains.

STRANDED NEAR LIEGE.

Americans Held a Week Amid the Roar of Cannon.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—After being stranded seven days in Verviers, with German airships hovering overhead day and night and amid a constant roar of cannon as the Germans tried to take Liege, a few miles away, Dr. W. H. Aurand of St. Paul, Minn., with his wife and child; Dr. Robert Rizor of Chicago, his wife, and two small children, and Miss S. Metz of Miss Spence's School of New York arrived today.

The two doctors and their families had been at Vienna, leaving there on Aug. 2, booked to London via Ostend. Vienna was then swept by war fever, and they caught the last train out. When they reached the Belgian border they became stranded, later going to Verviers by wagon, which they reached on Aug. 4, remaining there seven days, when the German Army officials let them get out on an army wagon. Speaking of his experiences, Dr. Aurand said:

"When we reached Verviers it was panicstricken because the Germans were coming. German officers told me afterward that the Germans had been manoeuvring in Belgian territory two weeks before war was declared.

"Because some Belgians fired from houses at German sentries in Verviers the Germans promptly shot up many houses, threatening to burn the town. Every day there were new proclamations; one threatened to poison the whole water supply, which caused us to fill every utensil we could find, so as to have plenty of water in case the threat was executed.

"German aeroplanes flying overhead made our experience nerve-racking, because we feared bombs would be dropped, while constant reports were coming in that near-by towns were being sacked and burned. We passed through Dalheim, half of which was a mass of embers. The bombardment of Liege was enough to strike terror to any heart, for it was incessant."

According to Dr. Aurand, the Germans, on learning the plight of the party, placed an army wagon at their disposal and, closely guarded, sent them to Eupen and later to Aix-la-Chapelle, whence they went by wagon to Volx, by automobile to Maastricht, and by train to the coast. He told of German soldiers sacking American trunks and of their use of piles of baggage as barricades in one town where there were active war operations. As soon as they can get accommodations Dr. Aurand and the others in the party will sail for home.

SEEK NEWS OF HOTEL MAN.

Brevoort Proprietor and Family Last Heard Of in Southern France.

Fear was expressed yesterday at the Hotel Brevoort, Fifth Avenue and Eighth Street, that the proprietor of the hotel, Raymond Orteig, his wife, and son, who were traveling in Southern France when the war broke out, might have met with mishap. E. Daution, the manager of the hotel, said that he received a cablegram twelve days ago from Mr. Orteig saying that all was well with him and that he would send a letter later, but since the cablegram Mr. Daution has heard nothing.

Rumors that all Frenchmen are being forced to join the army have disturbed Mr. Daution in spite of the fact that Mr. Orteig is a naturalized American.

Robert Ginsberg of 2,827 Valentine Avenue, the Bronx, is seeking news of his brother, Dr. Charles Ginsberg, who with his wife and baby were last heard from in Vienna, July 24. At that time they intended to leave at once for Naples and sail on the Carpathian Aug. 6, but the sailing was suspended.

Elmer E. Hartzell of 340 Broadway is looking for news of his niece, Miss Bertha F. Broughton, who with Miss Margaret Arnold is somewhere in Switzerland. They were last heard from on July 25 at Berne, whence they intended to go to Lucerne and then to Paris. Mr. and Mrs. Max Tannenbaum and their daughter, Belle Tannenbaum, have cabled that they are safe at Lucerne.

CHARTER A SHIP TO BRING AMERICANS

Pay $200,000 for Vessel for the Four Hundred Who Are Stranded in Italy.

WILL LEAVE ON THURSDAY

Some Tourists Amazed at the High Prices Asked for Berths on Steamers.

New York Times-London Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 18.—Four hundred Americans who are stranded at Genoa have chartered the liner Principessa Mafalda for the huge sum of £40,000, ($200,000.)

Among them are ex-Gov. Henry Roberts of Connecticut and Dr. M. Allen Starr, physician to J. P. Morgan's family. They will leave on Thursday for home.

GENOA, Aug. 18, (via Paris.)—Some of the Americans here are amazed at the exorbitant sums asked for the charter of ships to convey them home. Protests to the Italian authorities have brought the reply that they do not consider themselves responsible for the action of ship owners in raising prices.

The authorities also have pointed out that as a result of the war half a million soldiers have suddenly returned to the country in a state of destitution and will require immediate relief.

TOURISTS FLOCK INTO GENOA.

Storm American Consulate for Aid—3,000 to Sail This Month.

GENOA, Italy, Aug. 18.—An increasing number of Americans desirous of returning to the United States continues to besiege the American Consulate here, seeking information as to ways and means. John Edward Jones, the Consul General, has been compelled to receive his callers collectively. He takes his stand upon a platform, from which he announces what arrangements have been made and gives particulars regarding steamers sailing, the changing of money, and other matters.

Americans who, under the circumstances, are unable to pay their bills are helped by Mr. Jones from the small fund placed at his disposal by a few generous countrymen. The Consul General expects that 5,000 more Americans will have embarked here for home by the end of August.

SAW RUSSIAN MOBS AT WORK.

Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt Reach London After a Hard Trip.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt, refugees from Russia, arrived at the Carlton today, after a hard and thrilling journey. Mr. Hoyt did not have his clothes off for five days, but Mrs. Hoyt had a more comfortable time. She said:

"We reached St. Petersburg on July 31, and at once sensed the undercurrent of trouble. We were certain of it when we saw mobs wreck the German Embassy a few days later. They tore down beautiful bronze sculptures from the roof, threw all the furniture into the street, made a bonfire of it, and murdered an aged Under Secretary.

"We were crazy to get out, and finally managed to leave on Aug. 9 by train through Finland to Raumo. We were thirty hours late in arriving at our destination, and were frequently sidetracked and held up to let troop trains pass. We had nothing to eat between St. Petersburg and Raumo except tin sardines, which we thoughtfully carried with us. We were frequently forced to draw all blinds of our compartment.

"At Raumo we were fortunate enough to catch a small steamer for Stockholm. A little Swedish gunboat circled around us and held us up. Finally, when they were satisfied of a clean bill of health, we were allowed to proceed. We traveled by rail from Stockholm, via Christiania, to Bergen, where we caught a steamer to Leith, Scotland.

"M. Cambon, the French Ambassador at Berlin, who made this leg of the journey with us, said he had never in his life suffered such insults as in Berlin.

"Not many Americans are stranded in St. Petersburg. It isn't a comfortable place to be in war time. They make you feel as if you were in Police Headquarters all the time. The Russians are wildly enthusiastic and crazy to fight. The Czar's picture is everywhere, and the tremendous religious fervor is very impressive. At a cathedral we saw a thousand soldiers kissing the dust before starting to the front."

W. K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Stevens Sands have arrived at the Ritz from Deauville, also John P. Grier and Mr. and Mrs. James Taylor from Paris.

CAN'T FIND HUSBAND'S BODY.

Mrs. James E. Nichols Had It Sent to Imperator, Then War Came.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Despite all her efforts to find her husband's body, which was to have been sent to America on the Imperator when the latter's sailing was canceled, Mrs. James E. Nichols of New York will sail back home Aug. 26 without any knowledge as to where it is.

James E. Nichols was a member of Austin, Nichols & Co., and went with his wife to Marienbad early in July. On July 15 he was taken ill and died on the 21st.

Ericson F. Bushnell, Secretary of Austin, Nichols & Co., was in Switzerland with his family and went to Marienbad to help Mrs. Nichols. Mr. Bushnell said tonight that the body was sent to Hamburg and placed aboard the Imperator.

Mrs. Nichols was to sail on the same boat.

Then the sailing of the Imperator was canceled and nothing has since been heard of the body

Mr. Bushnell believes it is in a vault at Hamburg, but is not able to get any information through the Consulate there. Mr. Bushnell will sail for America with his family on the 26th, for he has been advised by the Consulate here that there is no use to try at the present time to find the body.

NO BRITISH PAPER FAMINE.

Expectation Is That Manufacturers Here Will Keep Up the Supply.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—The Daily Chronicle says that inquiries which have been made by The Papermaker and The British Paper Trade Journal into the effect of the war upon the British paper trade show that there is no expectation of a paper famine. The Papermaker says there are fairly large stocks in this country to meet the demands of British newspapers for perhaps the next few months. There will be no insuperable difficulty in keeping the Atlantic open, and if only the question of insurance could be satisfactorily disposed of there is no doubt that American and Canadian paper manufacturers would materially assist in supplying the British market.

With regard to wood pulp, paper manufacturers on an average have stocks which will enable them to continue operations for any period up to three months. Manufacturers using esparto are fairly well situated, and there has been no extraordinary demand for supplies. There has been a falling off in the supply of kraft paper from Sweden, and China, which is one of the largest consumers of Norwegian and Swedish paper, will feel the effect badly.

So far as Great Britain is concerned, however, there should be little risk of a paper famine if transatlantic manufacturers are able to supplement the output of the mills in this country.

PARIS BOURSE MORE ACTIVE.

Lyons Chamber of Commerce to Issue One-Franc Paper Notes.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Paris Bourse was somewhat more animated today. The list of transactions included 100 varieties of shares and bonds.

Curb trading, which was resumed yesterday, also took a wider range today.

The Suez Canal Company announces that its receipts have been larger during recent days than at the corresponding period of last year.

To meet the situation arising from the scarcity of small change, the Lyons Chamber of Commerce is about to issue 2,000,000 paper notes of the value of one franc (20 cents) each. By agreement with the Bank of France, these one-franc notes may be exchanged against notes of larger denominations.

BRITISH FORCES NOW IN FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

done. I shall follow your every movement with the deepest interest and shall mark with eager satisfaction your daily progress. Indeed, your welfare will never be absent from my thoughts.

"I pray to God to bless and guard you and to bring you back victorious."

Kitchener's Homily to Soldiers.

Every soldier in the expeditionary forces carries in his kit a pamphlet containing Field Marshal Earl Kitchener's directions as to conduct. The little homily reads as follows:

"You are ordered abroad as a soldier of the King to help our French comrades against the invasion of a common enemy.

"You have to perform a task which will need your courage, your energy, and your patience.

"Remember that the honor of the British Army depends on your individual conduct.

"It will be your duty not only to set an example of discipline and perfect steadiness under fire, but also to maintain the most friendly relations with those whom you are helping in this struggle.

"The operations in which you will be engaged will for the most part take place in a friendly country, and you can do your own country no better service than in showing yourself in France and Belgium in the true character of a British soldier by being invariably courteous, considerate, and kind.

"Never do anything likely to injure or destroy property, and always look upon rioting as a disgraceful act.

"You are sure to meet with a welcome and to be trusted. Your conduct must justify that welcome and that trust.

"Your duty cannot be done unless your health is sound; so keep constantly on your guard against any excesses.

"In this new experience you may find temptation both in wine and women. You must entirely resist both temptations, and, while treating all women with perfect courtesy, you should avoid any intimacy.

"Do your duty bravely. Fear God and honor the King.

"KITCHENER, Field Marshal."

The iron veto of unauthorized intelligence from Belgium, upon which the War Office frankly told the newspapers that the three allied armies had agreed, has been enforced to the letter. The censorship of the British War Office follows closely that of the Japanese during their war with Russia, with the exception of this unique detail: Field Marshal Earl Kitchener communicates to the British press "for your private information" the details of what is officially termed "the British expeditionary force," with the understanding that the information shall be published only when the Government thinks it judicious it should be.

British Press Is Commended.

Frederick E. Smith, the Unionist Member of Parliament, who is acting as director of the official Press Bureau of the British War Office and Admiralty, has issued the following statement to the English newspapers:

"Field Marshal Earl Kitchener wishes me to add that he and the country are under the greatest obligation to the British press for the loyalty with which all references to the movements of the British expeditionary force and their landing on the Continent have been suppressed.

"Earl Kitchener is well aware that much anxiety must have been caused to the English press by the knowledge that these matters were being freely discussed in the Continental press, and he wishes to assure the press of this country that nothing but his conviction of the military importance to this country of suppressing these movements would have led him to issue instructions which placed the press of this country under a temporary disadvantage."

Mr. Smith's statement continues:

"Field Marshal Sir John French arrived in Paris shortly after midnight on Saturday, to convey the salutations of the British nation to France. The Commander in Chief of the British expeditionary army was welcomed by several distinguished officers of the French General Staff, the British Ambassador in Paris, and a number of French Cabinet Ministers.

French Ovation for British Troops.

"As Sir John French, dressed in his khaki uniform, stepped from the train in the French capital a roar of cheering for England and France arose from the great crowd which had assembled, and the people then sang the national anthems of the two countries.

"Sir John French drove to the British Embassy, and his motor car all the way through the streets was the centre of a human whirlpool. Even the police were excited, and they were wholly unable to restrain the populace, which surged around the car, shouting clamorously, 'Hurrah for Gen. French! Hurrah for England! Hurrah for France!' Women held children above the crowd to see the famous English General, whose motor car was soon filled with small flags and cockades.

"The coincidence of the British Commander in Chief's name being 'French' is regarded as a happy augury for the allies.

"After sleeping at the embassy, Sir John French paid a visit to the Palace of the Elysée, where he had a long conference with President Poincaré.

"When the death of Gen. Grierson from heart failure was announced as having occurred while traveling on a train everybody in official circles understood that the General had been stricken in France. His death will be deeply deplored by the nation."

Enthusiasm in London.

Now that the ban of secrecy has been removed from British troop movements and the official Press Bureau has admitted the arrival of British troops in France, great enthusiasm is exhibited everywhere in London over the safe arrival of the soldiers on the Continent and over the reports showing they were heartily received by the French.

Loud praise is heard for the orderly mobilization of the army without publicity and for the silence of the British newspapers concerning troop movements in England and Ireland.

Americans returning to England from the Continent say the French soldiers greeted their English comrades with "Hurrah for the English! Hurrah for King George!" and the English soldiers replied with "Hurrah for France!"

The troops of the allies fraternized immediately, and tourists say there was every indication that all orders were carried out with expedition and perfection of detail as a result of the complete harmony between the French and British General Staffs.

At the points of debarkation signs had even been posted saying: "Teams turn to the right in France," as a guide to the English teamsters and artillerymen.

The official News Bureau says that not a single casualty occurred during the embarkation, transportation and debarkation of the men and stores of the British expeditionary force, and that everything was carried through with the greatest precision.

Little Excitement in London.

London displayed little excitement when it became known that the British troops were in France. There were no crowds around the bulletins and there was no rush for newspapers. There was a stolid, repressed, earnest crowd in the parks where the recruits are drilled and at the barracks where the trained soldiers go through evolutions.

The general routine is little disturbed, except for the unceasing movement through the streets of troops, ammunition trains, and hospital corps. Tailors and saddlers are rushed with business. The sign "Swords and Bayonets Sharpened" appears in the cutlery shop windows. No women or children cry as the troops depart.

The attendance at the music halls and theatres shows no diminution, and many Americans spend their afternoons or evening at the playhouses. "Rule Britannia," the "Marseillaise," and the Russian national anthem are rendered by the orchestras, the audiences standing.

As one Highlander regiment went through the Strand its band played "Marching Through Georgia."

Private homes have been converted into hospitals, and the newspaper departments under the head of "What Women Can Do," or some similar caption, are the busiest. Signs are posted that Earl Kitchener, the Secretary of War, needs 100,000 men for three years, or to the close of the war.

The newspapers are proud of the effective manner in which they kept secret the movement of troops, of which much had been surmised but little known. The seaside resorts face a ruined season and the hotels dread the return of Americans, for they would not be able to accommodate them. Food prices are lower, with the exception of sugar, which comes from Austria and Germany.

The Nottingham lace factories are at a standstill, but the shipyards are unusually busy and the Development Board is spending $15,000,000 on roads and other improvements.

FRENCH KISSES FOR SCOTS.

Boulogne Goes Wild Over the Fighting Highlanders.

LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 19.—To The Daily Telegraph comes a story from Boulogne of the experiences of the British soldiers there.

"The people of this city," says the dispatch, "have given over their occupations in order to show their hospitality to the men of the British Army who are on their way to the front. A Scottish battalion, which was first to leave for the battle line, was greeted everywhere with vast enthusiasm. All the townspeople have learned to use the English words 'good luck' and 'good-bye.'

"As the Kilties swing down the hill toward the train, the crowd presses forward to shake the hand of each soldier and express delight at the Scotchmen once more fighting for France. As the spidiers approach the station to the sound of bagpipes the crowd becomes more insistent, more enthusiastic. The soldiers march gaily and are not abashed even if some old woman or young maid rushes out to bestow a kiss. This frequently happens and amuses the crowds hugely. You can't help liking these big strapping men. One remarks:

"'They call us the Die-Hards, and we shall live up to our name when we meet the Germans.'

"As they leave, the crowd sings the 'Marseillaise,' to which the soldiers reply with 'God Save the King.'"

Owing to the death of
Mr. Hermann A. Flurscheim,
of the firm of Franklin Simon & Co.,
the store will be closed
Wednesday and Thursday
Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th & 38th Sts.

ALFRED W. McCANN
Food Expert of The New York Globe, Says:
Maillard's COCOA
is a straight Cocoa, free from alkali, sugar starch, added gums or adulteration of any sort. No foreign color or sophistications of any kind are employed in its preparation. The microscopic examination as well as the chemical analysis shows it to be pure and unadulterated."
That's WHY Maillard's Cocoa is used exclusively in all chocolate drinks at
RIKER-HEGEMAN
SODA FOUNTAINS

FRANCE ORDERS TEXTILES---WILSON ASKS ABSOLUTE NEUTRALITY

$60,000,000 ORDERS FROM US FOR FRANCE

Announced by Ex-Vice Presidents of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

120 AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

French Officer Drilling Them—Strict Surveillance Over Morals Under Paris Military Rule.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Matin today prints an interview with Messrs. Shoninger and Blythe, both ex-Vice Presidents of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris, under the heading, "Touching Evidence of American Sympathy."

They express unqualified amazement at and admiration of the achievements of France in the past fortnight, especially the splendid unity of public spirit among political parties that had been apparently irreconcilable.

"But," they say, "the economic life of your country must be resumed without further delay. Industries must be resumed, especially industries de luxe such as silks, lace, feathers, lingerie, and muslins, which are chiefly produced in Paris and Lyons. We have orders for such articles, also for the products of dressmakers, amounting to fully $60,000,000.

"Surely it will redouble the energies of the soldiers to think that their wives and sisters are no longer without work and obliged to accept charity.

"Furthermore, Americans accustomed to purchase for Christmas linen, toys, and novelties in Berlin, are ready to transfer their trade to Paris."

Chief of Police Hennion has forbidden the use of automatic gambling machines in cafés and elsewhere. This order was to be enforced next year, but the date has been advanced in the interest of the poor, who lose a good deal of money in this way, the odds against the players being heavy, and the winnings only checks for drinks.

This prohibition, like the order against absinthe, is part of a systematic campaign begun in France against the drinking of spirits, now common in the north.

MM. Breitmayer and Dorcierel, two of the most celebrated swordsmen in France, have enlisted in order to work machine guns on aircraft. They are now training for their duties at the aviation station in Versailles.

The name of the first French soldier killed in the war was announced today, but neither his residence nor the place where he was killed is mentioned, following the rule for absolute secrecy. It was through the publication of lists of dead and wounded in the Franco-Prussian war that the Germans learned the location of the fighting units of the French Army and determined the positions of the various regiments of artillery, infantry, and cavalry.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The American Volunteer Corps has up to date a total of 120 names on its rolls.

These American volunteers purpose to fight for France, and thus, in small measure, repay the service Lafayette rendered the United States. It is believed that 100 of them will be accepted and equipped by the French War Department.

André Lesoud, a French officer of the reserve, is conducting the drills. The corps will be commanded entirely by French officers.

Americans gather daily around the corps recruiting office, over the entrance of which hangs a large American flag.

When the corps was started the organizers believed that Americans living in Paris would subscribe for the equipment, but, although some vague promises were made, no cash has been contributed. The corps will probably depart for the zone of hostilities next week.

The aviators William Thaw of Pittsburgh, Stephenson McGordon of New York, Weston Hall of Galveston, and James Batch of New York have offered their aeroplanes, and these have been accepted. Doubt, however, has arisen as to whether the French Government ought to use the aeroplanes of neutrals, owing to possible international complications.

R. Neale Smith of Baltimore, an airman who was with the late Hubert Latham in his American flights, has volunteered for service with the French military aviation corps. His offer has been accepted, and he will start for the front next week.

Adolphe Helwig, an American civil engineer, of New York, who is now in France finishing the Rouen railroad terminus, has volunteered and been accepted as a military engineer. He will be commissioned as an officer and be engaged especially in bridge construction.

Took Funds to Switzerland.

Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble of the American Army, who was sent by Ambassador Herrick to several Swiss towns with money and reassuring messages that the American Government was looking after the interests of Americans, returned today after having been as far as St. Moritz. He found 500 Americans there, among them Charles Nagel, ex-Secretary of Commerce. They were all anxious to depart.

Ambassador Herrick telegraphed to them today to arrange with the French and Swiss Governments for special trains.

French families are awaiting advices concerning the disposition of German children in their care for similar educational purposes.

Even "Movies" Censored.

Military law as administered in Paris is much more severe in its ethical judgments than is customary in the gay city. The military censors, besides supervising the sale of drinks in bars, have also issued an order against gambling, while the programmes of the moving picture theatres must be submitted in advance and pictures of doubtful morals are excluded.

The Governor of the city has reiterated his instructions to the effect that no one may keep a stock of absinthe in his residence. Any one suspected of drinking absinthe in secret is liable to have his domicile searched.

Some of the subway lines are now permitted to run up to 8:30 P. M., and the tramways up to 10 P. M. It is believed that on some of the suburban lines commuters, in two or three days, may be allowed to leave the city for their homes even as late as 11 o'clock.

President Poincaré will sign a decree tomorrow authorizing the race-track authorities to pay over a part of the proceeds of the pari-mutuel betting machies to the Red Cross fund.

HAS NINE SONS AT FRONT.

Woman Whom Prussians Flogged in 1870 Now Seeks Her Revenge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—Mme. Michel is indefatigable in her supervision of the arrangements made to insure the comfort of those whose relatives are fighting the Germans.

At the free soup kitchen installed in the Petit Palais she was introduced this morning to the mother of nine sons, eight of whom are at the front. Mme. Michel said a few comforting words to this poor mother, but the latter replied:

"I need no consolation. I was flogged by the Prussians in 1870, and have never forgotten it. When my sons started for the war I besought them to avenge me, and they will."

Edith Wharton, the well-known authoress, who resides in Paris, has temporarily abandoned the pen, not for the sword, but for packets of sewing needles, which she is distributing, with flannel linen, and calico, to a number of women whom she has assembled to make garments for wounded soldiers and for the poor. Mrs. Wharton is utilizing the services of needlewomen thrown out of employment through the war.

SUEZ CANAL TIED UP.

War Paralyzes Traffic—Vast Fleet of Captured German Ships.

By AUSTIN WEST,

NEW YORK TIMES-London Chronicle War Service.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MILAN, Aug. 18.—A cable dispatch received here from Port Said says:

"There is an unprecedented state of affairs here through traffic in the Suez Canal having practically ceased. The port is crammed with ships of all nations. Captains are afraid to proceed.

"Besides, there is a colossal fleet of German merchantmen under seizure. They have been deprived of the essential pieces of their engines, likewise of their wireless installation. The whole of Germany's sea-borne commerce with Australia, Asia, and East Africa is absolutely paralyzed, and the only vessels passing through the canal are those flying the Italian flag. These are besieged by hordes of foreigners anxious to get away from Egypt, among them many German and Austrian officers, who have been arrested by the British authorities while attempting under disguise to get away.

All public services are under military control, and all the banks closed. Telegrams from Cairo and Alexandria are subjected to a triple censorship. Rigid vigilance is exercised over the native population to prevent any Nationalist rising."

BRITISH PROTEST TO CUBA.

Envoy Says German Steamers Have Been Coaling Warships There.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—Denys Cowan, the British chargé, practically warned Cuba today against allowing German warships to provision in Cuban ports, as it is understood the cruiser Karlsruhe has been doing through German merchantmen which put into Havana, afterward transfering supplies to the Karlsruhe at sea.

Mr. Cowan's note sent to the State Department said the Legation had studied Cuba's declaration of neutrality carefully, but noted that Germany reserved the right to provision her warships in neutral ports, which Great Britain would not tolerate.

The note was especially prompted by the incident of the Hamburg-American ship President, which put in from Europe, was coaled and provisioned and sailed, apparently for St. Thomas, returning three days later with the story that a British cruiser had chased her, but arrived with most of her supplies gone.

The German steamer Bavaria, heavily supplied with coal and provisions, is believed to be waiting for the same purpose. She has had her sailing papers taken out several days, and is apparently waiting for wireless advices.

PRESIDENT URGES TEMPERATE SPEECH

Need of Observing Spirit of Neutrality Pointed Out in Address to Fellow-Countrymen.

IMPARTIALITY AS KEYNOTE

Effect of War on United States What Citizens Make It, He Declares —Similar Appeal in Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—In an address issued today to his fellow-countrymen, President Wilson appealed for the observance of absolute neutrality on the part of individuals in this country in the great conflict now going on in Europe, and threatening soon to extend to the Orient. By many here it was considered by long odds the most remarkable utterance that had come from the White House in the present Administration.

The object of the President's address, as it set forth clearly, was to prevent the United States from becoming embroiled in the war through intemperate speech of its citizens. The President's utterance is addressed not only to individuals, but to the newspaper and magazine press, to ministers of the Gospel, to organizations, and to those who address public meetings.

It is known that no one particular circumstance led to the issuance of the President's address. It was based on several things, but the moving causes were apprehension that an affort would be made to arouse public sentiment in this country on account of Japan's ultimatum to Germany, and reports that were being spread in America that Germany was resentful of anti-German sentiment in this country, and had taken means to show it. Contributing causes were the resolution presented in the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Britten of Illinois, calling on the Secretary of State to inform Japan that the acquisition of Kiau-chau by Japan would be a matter of concern to the United States, and the telegram sent by the German-American Chamber of Commerce of New York to Gov. Johnson of California when the announcement was made that Japan had served an ultimatum on Germany. Still other causes were the assertions of Germans in this country that Germany was not getting a square deal in the criticism leveled at her course, and the development of anti-Germant sentiment in the United States.

It is not true that the President was influenced in making his appeal by any messages from James W. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, that the German Emperor had complained to him of anti-German sentiment in the United States. The statement was made by Secretary Bryan today that no such message had been received from Mr. Gerard. A report had been circulated that the Ambassador had cabled to the effect mentioned after an interview with the Emperor. The nearest approach to anything of that character, it was explained at the State Department, was a message from Ambassador Gerard saying that he had been asked by the Foreign Office at Berlin to correct a statement printed in this country that the German Government had purposely delayed the transmission of cable messages between the Washington Government and Berlin.

Written Late Monday Night.

Nor is it true that the President was influenced by a telegram that came to the White House from Dr. C. J. Hexamer of Philadelphia, President of the National German-American Alliance, appealing to the President and Congress to plead with Japan not to carry the war into the Far East, and suggesting that Japan, under the terms of her treaty of alliance with Great Britain, was not justified in demanding that Germany abandon Kiau-chau. While this telegram reached the White House last night it was not seen by the President until this morning after he had prepared his address to the country. The address was written between 11 and 12 o'clock last night.

The President is understood to have reached the conclusion that the partisanship shown in the European contest by Americans, native-born and naturalised, was likely to lead to a misconception of the position of the Federal Government if it continued for any considerable period.

That this Government intends to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of its declaration of neutrality has been emphasized on several occasions, and the President is anxious that the people of the United States shall preserve as correct an attitude as the Government.

It was learned today that the President felt that a great mistake was being made by those who addressed public meetings in terms of criticism of one or another of the combatants. The Administration feels that at this time it is particularly incumbent on American citizens of foreign birth to avoid public utterances concerning the war. In this connection attention was called to the remarks made by President Wilson at the unveiling of the statue to Commodore Barry in Washington last May. On that occasion the President said:

"Some Americans need hyphens in their name because only part of them have come over, but when the whole man has come over, heart and thought and all, the hyphen drops of its own weight out of his name. This man was not an Irish-American. He was an Irishman who became an American."

The President went on to say that if Barry ever had voted he voted with regard to the questions "as they looked to him on this side of the water and not as they affected the other side."

It was hinted that the President felt that now was the time to apply this principle generally, which meant that he thought that American citizens who were born in countries now at war should keep constantly in mind that they were Americans, and that it was incumbeat on them to do nothing and say nothing that might cause embarrassment to the Washington Government in its maintenance of strict neutrality.

Haniel von Raimhausen, Charge d'Affaires of the German Embassy, commenting on the President's address, said: "I suppose one of the President's reasons was the anti-German feeling which has been shown in some of the papers. I think it is a very good expression and a right one."

The Japanese Ambassador and Charge Barclay of the British Embassy declined to make any comment. No officials are at the Austrian, Russian, or French Embassies now.

Mann Voices Similar Ideas.

Practically at the moment the President's neutrality address was being issued at the White House, Representative James R. Mann of Illinois, the Republican leader, was making a speech in the House in which he warned his colleagues and the country not to be carried away by hysterical emotion or partisan feeling for or against either side in the European conflict. What he said was approved in generous rounds of applause, in which the galleries joined.

Mr. Mann's remarks preceded the passage by unanimous vote of a bill to admit to American registry foreign-built ships intended for use of the Red Cross. The measure already had passed the Senate; it now goes to the White House for the President's signature.

"This is a resolution in reference to the Red Cross, which recalls to all of us the present situation in the world," said Mr. Mann. "It seems to me that in this country at this time it is extremely important that every one in official life, as well as those in private life, ought to resolve firmly that he will not be carried away with any hysterical emotion or by partisan feeling for or against either side in this conflict abroad.

"I believe that this is an opportunity for America, such as seldom or never has come before to any nation in the world. The great powers abroad are in deadly conflict. It had hoped and believed, even after the war had commenced, that it would not really go on, but it looks now as though there would be a desperate struggle for existence by those nations engaged in war.

"There will be many times when complications will arise affecting our interests and our policies. When men are engaged in a life-and-death struggle they are not too careful or particular about the interests of outsiders or about observing the ordinary courtesies or amenities laid down in advance for the control of conflicts. When these occasions arise, when we are tempted to become partisan for or against, when we are tempted in order to preserve what we call our honor to engage in the conflict, let us make up our minds now to keep our minds firm in the determination that this country shall not under any circumstances engage in the war on either side."

HOTEL BANS WAR TALK.

Employes of McAlpin Asked to Avoid Discussing Conflict.

Fearing that among the many nationalities that go to make up the staff of the big hotel trouble might be caused as a result of fighting the European campaigns by mouth, L. P. Boomer, manager of the McAlpin, has had posted up in the employes' quarters all over the hotel notices in English, German, and French asking the various nationals to avoid war topics while in the hotel. The hotel, the notice points out, is an American enterprise, and those employed in it are working for it of their own free will, and they are working on American and neutral soil. The notice runs:

"While we fully realize the anxiety keenly felt by the great number of our employes of foreign birth for the safety and welfare of their relatives and the feeling of patriotism which fills their hearts, knowing that their native country may be in danger, we earnestly request that they refrain from discussing the war the great European powers are waging against one another. We ask our employes of different nationalities to avoid any mention or discussion of news of this unfortunate war or any of its details that might arouse bitter emotions and result in ill-feeling among those who, on free American soil are working of their own free will for the Hotel McAlpin, an American enterprise.

"For the continued success of this enterprise the co-operation of every employe is necessary. This we have always had, and if our employes will avoid the discussion of war on the premises of the hotel it will tend to preserve this friendly co-operative spirit."

$1,726 GIVEN TO RED CROSS.

Mrs. Harriman's $1,000 Among the Day's Subscriptions.

Contributions totaling $1,726.25 were received yesterday by Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer of the New York Branch of the Red Cross, for the Red Cross work in Europe. Among the donors were Mrs. E. H. Harriman and the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church. The list follows:

Mrs. E. H. Harriman	$1,000	Through Mrs. F. Pollard	18.25
Beer, Sondheimer & Co.	200	Rev. H. A. Dows	12
"An Architect"	100	Mrs. J. S. Leech	10
Mrs. A. M. Young	100	Ada A. Jones	10
Through N. Y. Staats Zeitung	57	T. A. Ayres	5
Through N. Y. Tribune	50	"From a Friend"	5
Dr. W. T. Manning	30	M. L. King	5
Jacques Heil	25	J. Rosenwasser	3
Mrs. E. D. Smith	25	Mrs. W. R. Mowe	2
Geo. L. Jewett	25	Maude S. Hance	2
Mrs. B. Tatham	20	"In Memory C."	1
		Total	$1,726.25

The total of the subscriptions received by the New York branch is now $24,460.25. Donations should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, at 120 East Twenty-second Street, or 32 William Street.

GREEK NATION RESTIVE.

Leading Politicians Favor Joining War Against Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATHENS, Aug. 15, delayed in transmission (Dispatch to The London Morning Post).—I have been able to ascertain the opinions of a number of leading Greek politicians as to the policy they consider Greece should adopt in the present crisis.

M. Theotokis alone, whose German-ophile leanings are well known, holds that Greece should maintain strict neutrality. M. Ralli, M. Dragoumis, and M. Mavromichaelis are in favor of adhesion to the Triple Entente. This also is the overwhelming verdict of public opinion.

M. Ralli gave it as his opinion that a policy of isolation would be a fatal mistake for Greece in a struggle in which the whole future of the Greek race was at stake, and that Greece must join the side on which her rights and aspirations have found sympathy and support.

While the Government still adheres to its policy of neutrality events are fast developing which will put an end to this policy. It is noteworthy that the two press organs which hitherto have advocated absolute neutrality now declare that the sale of German ships to Turkey removes all doubt as to what Greece has to expect from Germany, while Austrian hostility to vital Greek interests has long been amply proved.

HOLLAND HEAVILY GUARDED.

Everything Ready to Flood the Frontier if Germans Strike.

LONDON, Aug. 18—The Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Telegraph reports that Holland is taking most elaborate precautions along her frontier to enforce her neutrality. Detachments of cavalry constantly patrol the frontier, and large forces of infantry guard the roads, which are blocked at frequent intervals with barbed wire entanglements and barricades.

The roads are the key to the situation, as artillery cannot be taken across the open fields, which are marsh lands.

In towns near the frontier large bodies of troops are congregated, and the possible lines of invasion are commanded by powerful forts which are strong and modern. Arrangements are complete for flooding the country of the frontier at a moment's notice.

In the neighborhood of the forts houses, trees, and crops have been leveled to make it impossible for an army to approach under cover. Several whole orchards have been cut down. The rivers are protected by armed barges.

LEIPZIG DAMAGES SHIP.

Crashes Into British Bark While Leaving San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—While the German cruiser Leipzig was putting to sea early today, in charge of an American pilot, she collided with the British steel bark Lord Templeton, lying at anchor in the stream.

The Briton lost some of his running gear and was battered by the glancing blow sufficiently to necessitate a survey by the marine underwriters.

The German held his outward course, but the yards of the sailing vessel are believed to have carried away the antennae of his wireless apparatus, and he is thought to have injured his bows. The damage to the wireless probably could be repaired at sea.

The Marsen liner Wilhelmina, which arrived here today from Honolulu, sighted the Leipzig at 9 o'clock this morning about twenty miles south and west of the Farallones and headed west.

The Japanese Consul General here let it be known today that he expected the cruiser Idsumo to arrive here tomorrow from San Diego, and that she might go into dry dock before crossing the Pacific.

MONTEREY, Cal., Aug. 18.—Reports of heavy firing at sea were received here last night from several sources. Capt. McDonald of the steamer Frank H. Buck, which arrived here last night, said he heard cannonading while off Pigeon Point, north of Santa Cruz.

RIDDER EXPECTS DEADLOCK.

Thinks Nations Will Find Themselves Secure Behind Their Frontiers

Herman Ridder, in an editorial in English in this morning's Staats-Zeitung, says:

"We are prepared for the news of the taking of Brussels and Antwerp. The advance during the last four days has been unusually swift. It must be remembered that modern artillery is so extraordinarily destructive that infantry must intrench continuously. An advance of twenty-five miles from Aix-la-Chapelle to Diest in sixteen days in the face of affective artillery fire is certainly an exploit worthy of the best days of the Prussian infantry.

"We, German sympathizers, find but few crumbs of comfort in most of the reports that emanate from Paris, Brussels, and London. The details of the German advance would make extremely interesting reading. The Uhlans are probably exhibiting wonderful courage and daring.

"It is reported that the Crown Prince lies seriously wounded at Aix-la-Chapelle. It is natural for the young Prince who spoke so feelingly in his farewell address to the 'Death Head Hussars' a few months ago to have risked his life at the front.

"The opinion of the Staats-Zeitung General Staff is divided as to the policy of Germany after the occupation of Belgium has become an accomplished fact. Some hold that the advance on Paris will proceed with all possible dispatch, while others, and I include myself among the number, believe that Germany will content herself with holding the line on both borders of France. To take Paris, in my estimation, is to attempt the impossible. It is too well fortified. It cannot be surrounded except by a million men, and Germany cannot afford such an army to undertake siege operations, that would last a year or longer. The lines of Chatalja were no stronger than the defenses of Paris.

"On the other hand, Germany could indefinitely hold the frontier against the assaults of the French armies. Deadlock is the only answer to the clash of the nations. They will find themselves each secure behind their own lines. The Russian advance will not stand the withering fire of the Krupp guns. The Russian troops are not fired with the patriotic devotion that stirs France and Germany. Russia has not placed her national life at stake and will not fight with the same courage and tenacity that have been shown by Belgium and Germany.

On the subject of Japan's ultimatum The Staats-Zeitung says editorially:

"Germany's influence in China up to the present has been purely economic. It is the same influence that the United States is trying to exert in the Far East. In no other country has the American doctrine of the open door to China been so well received as in Germany. Japan's object now is to eliminate the economic influence of Germany in China. Tomorrow she will have similar designs against America. The open door is to be blocked."

READY TO AID REFUGEES.

Mayor's Committee Will Supply Transportation to the Needy.

The committee appointed by Mayor Mitchel for the relief of Americans caught in the war zone announced yesterday, through Seth Low, that it was in a position to supply transportation for those Americans who arrive in New York City in need of a temporary advance of funds. So far, the committee reports, there have been few cases of persons who were in need, although twelve persons have been helped in various ways.

Representatives of the committee are meeting all incoming steamers. F. D. MacLeod, instructor at New York University, has charge of the work of providing transportation.

AFRICAN COLONIES FIGHT.

British Gold Coast Force Takes German Prisoners in Togoland.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—News from the British Gold Coast of Africa says the British forces of that colony, whose capital is Accra, have had some brushes with the German troops in Togoland. They have taken some German prisoners and captured two trains.

WATSON'S POEM, "LIEGE."

He Praises the Heroic Stand of the Belgians.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The Chronicle today publishes the following poem, entitled "Liege," by William Watson:

Betwixt the foe and France was she—
France the immortal, France the free.
The foe, like one vast living sea,
Drew nigh.

He dreamed that none his tide would stay,
But when he sought her to make way
She, through her cannon, answered "Nay,
Not I!"

No tremor and no fear she showed;
She held the pass, she barred the road.
While Death's unsleeping feet bestrode
The ground.

So long as deeds of noblest worth
Are sung 'mid joy and tears and mirth
Her glory shall to the ends of earth
Resound.

Watched by a world that yearned to aid,
Lonely she stood, but undismayed,
Resplendent was the part she played,
And pure.

Praised by her heroes, proud her sons,
She threw her souls into the guns.
Her name shall with the loveliest ones
Endure.

EARNINGS

If your earnings come in the form of a salary, you cannot afford to take any risk with your savings. Our Guaranteed Mortgages or Certificates, doubly secured against loss, meet your needs exactly.

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WHEN YOU REFLECT

When you reflect that the fate of a building enterprise literally depends upon the contractor who builds it, and that he in large measure determines just how much of a success the structure is ultimately to be, the need of caution is shown to be more imperative than ever, and the Thompson-Starrett Company, with its wonderful organization and its remarkable record, looms up as the only choice.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

JAPAN AN ALLY ALSO OF FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

be necessary to protect Japanese shipping lines in the Pacific, nor in Asiatic waters westward of the China seas, nor in foreign territories except territory in German occupation on the Continent of Asia."

Official information came from Berlin that the Japanese ultimatum has been delivered to the German Government, and it was intimated in the diplomatic dispatches that war between Japan and Germany was not unlikely. The Japanese Minister at Berlin, apparently foreseeing such an eventuality, asked Ambassador Gerard to be prepared to take over Japanese interests in Germany.

The Japanese ultimatum demanding that Germany evacuate Kiao-Chau and withdraw her fleet from the Orient was uppermost all day in the attention of official Washington. Discussion was general as to how the interests of the United States might ultimately be affected, and a feeling of relief followed the assurances given at London that Japan's activities would be limited.

Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, had a conference with Secretary Bryan, but declined to talk about it. It was immediately afterward that Mr. Barclay, the British Chargé, called and left the note from the British Government.

Mr. Barclay said after his visit to Mr. Bryan that every assurance had been given for the preservation of the integrity of China and the safeguarding of American interests in the Far East. He expressed the opinion that the declaration that aggressive action would be limited to the China Sea and to the protection of Japanese shipping was to be literally interpreted.

The German Chargé d'Affaires, Hantel von Haimhausen, who also saw Mr. Bryan, said that it was greatly to be regretted that Japan had raised an issue in the Far East, as Germany had been absolutely willing to neutralise that end of military operations. But whatever the outcome might be as to Kiao-chau, he felt that it would be a detached incident, which could have no effect on the general issue of the war in Europe.

Earlier in the day he said that he had received no intimation from his own Government as to the answer that would be returned to Japan. Personally, however, he believed Germany should promptly relinquish the entire territory of Kiao-chau to China to avoid the useless sacrifice of the lives of the small German garrison.

There is no information thus far as to what Germany's course will be on the Japanese ultimatum. But the prevailing view is that Germany cannot and will not accede to the demand. In that event it is believed the garrison at Kiau-chau will make a determined resistance, with the prospects of the slaughter of the comparatively small force by the overwhelming odds which Japan could bring to bear.

The German estimate of the force at Kiau-chau is about 3,500 people, which includes the wives and children of the Governor and numerous officials stationed there; also three small cruisers in the harbor. The greatest danger and suffering it is believed would be borne by the non-combatants, the women and children, both through exposure in case of a siege, or through coming in contact with native Chinese mobs in the country back of Kiau-chau.

It is understood that Germany, failing to secure the neutralisation of the Far East, would prefer to have Kiau-chau pass back direct to China rather than have it pass through Japan as an intermediary. This may serve as the basis for an offer of compromise by the direct recession to China, although there is little prospect that Japan would consider such a proposal.

An appeal that the Government of the United States plead with Japan to refrain from carrying the European war into the Far East was received by President Wilson today from the National German-American Alliance. The President was thanked for his offer of mediation to the warring nations of Europe. The petition was signed by C. J. Hexamer, President of the National German-American Alliance.

NOT INSPIRED BY BRITAIN.

But Just How Japan Came to Act Against Germany Is Not Known.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Sir Edward Grey the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, has explained England's position regarding the Japanese ultimatum to Germany to the State Department at Washington. There is evidence on all sides here that the Japanese steps are viewed with some uneasiness in British circles on account of the possibility of arousing unrest in America.

It is learned on good authority that England did not inspire Japan's action, but the precise truth as to just how that action was initiated, or just why, is not known yet. The British press does not give unstinted praise, such as might be expected, to an ally coming quickly to the assistance of an ally.

At the Japanese Embassy it was said today that there was absolutely nothing in Japan's action to arouse American apprehension—that Japan would faithfully preserve China's territorial integrity, having no intention of aggrandisement.

It is impossible to learn just what information England has given to America on this subject, but it is probable that England has assured Washington that Japan's action will not constitute an infringement of Chinese sovereignty. In diplomatic circles generally it is believed that there is no need of America becoming aroused, particularly if England has given assurances, as is possible, for the behavior of Japan in the future. There is said to be not the slightest possibility of Japan interfering with German Samoa; England would not permit that.

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$20 Linen Motor Coats—$5

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All of these suits are made according to our own specifications.

These garments are cut "just right" for "big" men—they are in patterns that are becoming to "big" men, and withal, very handsome styles.

The 587 suits are divided into two lots for today's selling, as follows:

246 Suits For "Big" Men, Today, at $9.85
(Usual Selling Prices to $20)
FANCY AND STRIPED WORSTEDS, HANDSOME CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, BLUE ALL-WOOL SERGES. Every chest-measure from 40 to 54.

341 Suits For "Big" Men, Today, at $11.85
(Usual Selling Prices to $25)
Here you have a choice of very finest summer suits in popular weaves; plenty of blues and greys, also mixtures, WORSTEDS, CHEVIOTS AND CASSIMERES. All sizes from 40 to 54.

An Associate Sale of "KINGLY" and Other Makes of
TROUSERS
For "Big" Men, Today, at $2.90
(Usual Prices to $5)
Perfect-fitting trousers. 682 pairs STRIPED WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES, BLUE SERGES, BLACK THIBETS. Every waist-measure from 40 to 58.

Remember, this is a sale of SUITS AND TROUSERS FOR "BIG" MEN—who usually don't share in bargains in ready-to-wear clothing.

Double "S. & H." Stamps Mornings—Single "S. & H." Stamps Afternoons.
FORMERLY GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY

FOOD CRUSADE CUTS MEAT PRICES AGAIN

But Wheat Advances Because of Improvement in the Export Situation.

CITY TO OPEN MARKETS

Appropriation to Come from Special Fund — Vegetables Plentiful and Cheap—Police Make Canvass.

Meat prices dropped again yesterday as a result of the nation-wide crusade against the increased cost of living. This behavior of the meat market is believed to be a reflection of the investigation in Chicago, where the Federal Government has subpoenaed ten of the leaders of the packing industry to appear before the Federal Grand Jury and explain the rise in prices. Wheat prices, however, advanced, and this was regarded as proof that the export situation was clearing. Top prices asked were 5 cents above those of Monday. September options touched 94 cents and dropped back 1 cent.

There was also an advance in flour. Some of the wholesale dealers raised the price 25 cents a barrel, but found no sales.

Sugar remained stationary at $7.70 a barrel. It was reported here that the whole output of a nearby refinery has been contracted for by Great Britain.

The members of the Retail Butchers' Association called on Commissioner of Weights and Measures Hartigan and the Secretary of the Mayor's Committee to make a protest. They asserted that the appeal to the people to eat vegetables was hurting their business and receipts had dropped 30 to 40 per cent. since the agitation started. They blamed high prices on the packers.

It was decided at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee to establish public markets for the benefit of the people. It was also determined to open communication with the transportation lines and the Western produce men so that the city can bring foodstuffs into this market. This is looking ahead, and action will only be taken when produce in this vicinity runs short. The committee, of which George W. Perkins is Chairman, will meet this morning at 11 o'clock to consider the mass of data gathered by the investigators.

The police made a canvass of the whole city yesterday gathering information as to prices. Not only were they asked to visit wholesalers and retailers in the search for information, but they received slips upon which to set down their own experiences in purchasing foodstuffs.

Money for Public Markets.

The suggestion to establish public markets was made by Borough President Marks, and after a conference Acting Mayor McAneny decided to ask for an appropriation for that purpose. Is is said the money necessary to put the plan into operation will be taken from a special fund. These markets may be maintained until the food situation clears, or, if successful, may be made permanent.

"The committee was in conference for an hour and a half this morning," said Mr. McAneny. "I have asked Mr. Bruere, City Chamberlain, to act as intermediary between the official and civic interests in the investigation. There were present at the committee meeting the Commissioners of Health, Police, Charities, and Tenement House departments. I do not want the impression to go abroad that the police are to be used to force information from dealers or consumers. We used them as the most available means of covering the entire city in twenty-four hours. They will not be used in uniform after today.

"The plan is to place markets near the Fort Lee Ferry, near 149th Street and Third Avenue, and under the approaches to the Queensboro, Williamsburg, and Manhattan bridges.

Here is one incident of sharp practice reported to the Mayor's committee: Isaac Gillman, who keeps a store at 8 Allen Street, bought sugar when it was $4.50 a hundred pounds. A day or two after he made his purchase it jumped to $7. He had been selling it at 19 cents for three pounds and a half. A boy came to the store and bought a bag of sugar. He came back shortly afterward and asked for three bags. Gillman questioned him and he said that his mother had just returned from the country. She brought with her fruit for preserving, and it was for this she wanted the sugar. He obtained three bags. When, however, he appeared again Gillman piled him with further questions. He confessed, Gillman says, that he had been sent by the wholesaler to buy it back.

Stored Sugar on Speculation.

In a dry goods store on the east side the investigators found stored 10,000 pounds of sugar. The owner of the store frankly said he had purchased it and was holding it for speculation.

"The Inspectors of the bureau report a great supply of corn, potatoes, and tomatoes on the market," said Mr. Hartigan. "They are cheap, and at this time serve as an excellent substitute for meat. We find lamb went down a cent and three-quarters wholesale. Beef also dropped in price. I credit that to the publicity to which the food question has been subjected. I have been told that retailers' receipts have gone down 40 per cent. since the agitation started. I want to assure the dealers that this investigation is not aimed at them. We want to hear the complaints of the dealers as well as the consumers.

"We find that the big wholesale houses are asking customers to buy moderately. One house dealing in spices, teas, rice, and coffee has sent out circulars that the stock of spices is nearly exhausted and prices are almost abnormal. New can goods will come on the market in December and the enormous demand is eating up the old stock. The condition is really serious. Some of the large corporations are now giving their employes household advice. They are also advising all to conserve their resources. I have received assurances from the proprietors of chains of grocery stores that prices will not be raised—at least not until the stock bought at former prices is exhausted."

District Attorney Whitman announced yesterday that the inquiry into food conditions which was to have begun before Chief Magistrate McAdoo, in the Criminal Court Building today, would not begin until 11 A. M. tomorrow. The postponement was agreed upon because it is the desire of Mr. Whitman to appear at the opening in person and lay before the Magistrate the data gathered by Assistant District Attorney William A. De Ford. Among those who called upon Mr. De Ford yesterday were August P. Grimm, President of the East Side Association of Retail Butchers, and A. Kirschbaum, former President of the West Side Retail Butchers' Association. Both said that their associations were willing to co-operate with the work of the District Attorney's office. Each took the position that the wholesalers are to blame for present prices. They said that no retailer wanted to charge high prices since under low prices he had business increased. They said that a rigid investigation would show the truth of this.

List of Retail Prices.

These were the retail prices yesterday as compared with those of the day before:

	Monday. Cents.	Tuesday. Cents.
Porterhouse steaks	30	28
Sirloin steaks	30	28
Round steaks	30	28
Chuck steaks	20	18
Ribs	24	22
Cross ribs	22	20
Sirloin, top	22	20
Soup meat	20	18
Flank	22	22
Cornbeef, rump	18	16
Leg of lamb	22	20
Loin chops, lamb	32	28
Lamb ribs	28	24
Shoulder, lamb	24	12
Lamb, stew	12	15
Leg of mutton	16	25
Loin mutton chops	25	20
Mutton chucks	20	10
Mutton, stew	10	22
Pork loins	22	26@28
Pork chops	20@26	22
Smoked hams	22	

The investigators found no change in the price of veal. Shoulders were retailing at 16 cents a pound, legs at 20 cents, breasts 18 cents, cutlets 32 cents, loin and ribs 25 cents, and stew 18 cents. The wholesale beef price dropped a cent and a half. Poultry was unchanged in price.

It was reported to Mr. Hartigan that in some sections milk had gone up at wholesale a half cent on a quart. In the vegetable market low prices hold. The only important change yesterday was that cabbages went up from $3 a hundred to $3.50, and there is talk of them going higher.

Commissioner Hartigan will present to Mr. Perkins's committee today information regarding bakers who are evading the law in not labeling their loaves of bread with the exact weight.

A. H. Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers of 98 Wall Street, have sent out a circular letter to the trade, in which they say:

"America especially will probably experience high prices during September, October and November, for the reason that during that period particularly Great Britain, probably France, and possibly Holland, will be seeking sugars for domestic use from sources usually supplying the United States. Already we have been advised from French sources that they will have to secure outside sugar. We have today received inquiries from Holland, a beet-producing country, whose principal dependency is the island of Java."

A resolution advising the Government to seize packing houses, granaries, and food warehouses was adopted yesterday in Newark by the State Federation of Labor at its second day's session of the thirty-sixth annual convention.

SUGAR CONSPIRACY IN WEST.

Federal Agent Reports Combination of Producers and Refiners.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Reports from officials and special agents investigating the rise in food prices since the war began continued to flood the Department of Justice today.

A special agent working in the Middle West telegraphed that he had found evidence that sugar producers and refiners had combined to raise prices. Another announced that a State association of flour producers was issuing price bulletins, and that evidence gathered showed that the organization's prices were followed by the individual millers.

The department was furnished by a wholesale firm with a circular letter issued by the Spool Cotton Company of New York announcing a 20 per cent. advance in prices on numerous lines of spool cotton effective Aug. 15.

A report from Kansas City, Mo., said that retail grocers there had formed an association to control prices. A charge that a large combination of drug stores has raised prices 100 per cent. on various articles is being investigated.

SUGAR MEN SUMMONED.

Federal Grand Jury Will Ask Why Prices Have Been Put Up.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18.—Robert O'Dearn, American Sugar Beet man, and A. A. Brown of the California-Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, were served today with subpoenas directing them to appear next Thursday before the Federal Grand Jury, which is investigating the rise in price of foods. Managers of the foremost hotels of the city will show by their books and bills what increased prices they have paid since Aug. 1.

Representatives of the Maple Leaf and Harrison Lines of freighters plying between this coast and the British Isles also were directed to appear and explain why they should advance their rate on canned fruits and vegetables from 40s. to 45s. the long ton. The California Canners' Association complained to the United States Attorney General that the two lines between them control shipments to Great Britain and that their agreement to raise rates constitutes a conspiracy within the meaning of the President's instruction to the Attorney General.

HOLDS MILLERS BLAMELESS.

Government Investigator Finds No Evidence of Conspiracy.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 18.—C. W. Sterling, special agent of the Department of Justice, has just completed an investigation of the local flour market.

"The explanation of the millers that the price of flour is controlled largely by the price of wheat seems reasonable," he said. "The rise in wheat was due to the war. The problem for us is to ascertain if there has been any disproportion between the rise in flour prices and the advance in wheat quotations. I have found no evidence of any arbitrary action or agreement by the local 'millers.'"

'ASIATIC BARBARIAN' KAISER CALLED CZAR

Americans in Berlin Heard the Chancellor Say Telegraphed Epithet Brought War.

ANOTHER REFUGEE SHIP IN

Woman Tells How Old Glory Draped Over Auto Got Her Through Germany.

The Scandinavian-American liner United States brought in a cargo of American refugees from Copenhagen yesterday. Among them were two Americans who heard the German Emperor make one of his famous war speeches in Berlin, and who later were in Unter den Linden when the Chancellor declared that the Kaiser, angered by Russia's attitude, had sent a personal telegram to the Czar calling him an "Asiatic barbarian." This, the Chancellor told the cheering thousands, was the last word before the war declaration.

The United States had 137 first, 170 second, and 712 third class passengers, many of them Americans who were in Russia or Denmark when the war began. Capt. R. Gotsche said the liner did not sight a warship on the way over.

R. G. Treat, an up-State banker, is the man who said he heard the German Chancellor tell a crowd of 150,000 in Berlin that Russia had gone to war with Germany because Emperor Wilhelm called the Czar an "Asiatic barbarian."

"I was in Berlin on July 31," said Mr. Treat, "and heard the Emperor make a brief speech to 35,000 people outside the Imperial Palace in the Unter den Linden. The Emperor spoke impressively while the crowd stood silent, looking up at him.

"'All those who have been my enemies and have done me unkindness during my reign I freely forgive,' said the Kaiser. 'Our national existence is in peril. Every German is called upon to do his duty!' Then, drawing his sword and pointing it above, he exclaimed: 'May God defend the right!' Then he offered a prayer for victory for the German battalions.

"Two nights later the Chancellor addressed a crowd of 150,000 persons and told them that Russia alone was to blame for the war. Emperor William had done all in his power to avert strife, the Chancellor said, and appealed to the Czar for peace for Europe. 'When he found that the ruler of Russia was preparing for war,' said the Chancellor, 'Emperor William became angry and sent a telegram to the Czar at St. Petersburg calling him an Asiatic barbarian, and then the war was declared.'"

Mr. Treat added that the Germans were surprised when they learned that Great Britain was taking part in the war, as they did not expect her to interfere in the quarrel between Germany and Russia.

A. Toxen Worm, who was abroad in the Shuberts' theatrical interests, was the other American who heard the speeches. He corroborated what Mr. Treat had said, and added that it was well known throughout Denmark and Northern Europe that Emperor William had called his cousin, the Czar, an Asiatic barbarian.

"Thirty thousand soldiers had been mobilized," said Mr. Worm, "when we left Copenhagen on Aug. 8, and the reserves were still coming to the colors. The Danish Government was calling upon men twenty years beyond the age limit, and college professors and professional men were being served with notices. There was great excitement in Denmark and only gold was accepted."

Mr. Worm was in Berlin when mobilization began, but he escaped in an automobile to Holland and got a train to Paris.

Miss Adele Anderson, 311 West 122d Street, said she was in Berlin on July 31, wedged among the frantic crowds in the streets. Her clothes were torn and her feet trod upon before she was rescued by a big policeman.

"I tried to get aboard the last train from Berlin to Lubeck," said Miss Anderson, "but could not even reach the platform. Next day I hired an automobile, had my trunk lashed to it and covered both with an American flag, which won courtesy along the roads. It was odd to see the straight, white German roads, all set with barbed wire entanglements, while sentinels every mile stopped all vehicles."

Miss Anderson got to Lubeck and caught a small steamship for Copenhagen.

William E. Thomas of Boston said hundreds of Americans were in Christiana waiting, and that many of them had no money. The war jumped prices, he said, and potatoes rose from $1.60 to $8 a bushel. All lights were out on the Danish and Swedish coasts, and when the liner left Copenhagen the military temporarily removed mines in the fairway.

Dr. H. C. Schmeiser of the Faculty of Johns Hopkins University was cruising on the North German Lloyd liner Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm when news of the war came. "One night at dinner," said Dr. Schmeiser, "in Kreuz Bay, Spitzbergen, Capt. Mailchow stood up and said: 'Our country has declared war with Russia. We must return to Bremen at once.'

"The ship went at full speed toward Bremen, but when the Captain heard that Germany had declared war on Great Britain he made for Bergen, Norway, where the Prinz Friedrich will remain until the war is over."

CANADA TO VOTE $50,000,000.

Emergency Session of Parliament Opened by the Duke of Connaught.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Aug. 18.—Canada's war vote for the present emergency session is to be $50,000,000. Sir Robert Borden gave notice of a resolution in the House of Commons this afternoon providing for an appropriation of that amount to be devoted to the defense and security of Canada, to the conduct of military or naval operations in or beyond Canada, for promoting the continuance of trade, industry, and business communications, whether by means of insurance or indemnity against war out of any measures deemed necessary or advisable by the Governor in council in consequence of the existence of a state of war.

It is further to be resolved that the Government be empowered to raise by way of loan such sums of money as are required under the appropriations. It is evident that the Government does not intend for the present to increase the revenue either by way of tariff adjustment or by way of imposing any war tax.

Parliament was opened by the Duke of Connaught. The ceremony was quiet and simple.

The speech from the throne was in part as follows:

"The critical period into which we have just entered has aroused to the full the patriotism and loyalty which have always actuated the Canadian people. From every province and, indeed, from every community the response to the call of duty has been all that could be desired. The spirit which thus animates Canada inspires also his Majesty's dominions through the world, and we may be assured that united action to repel any common danger will not fail to strengthen the ties that bind together those vast dominions in the possession and endearment of the blessing of British liberty.

"As representative of his Majesty the King, I must add my expression of thanks and admiration for the splendid spirit of patriotism and generosity that has been displayed throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion."

It was announced this evening that Canada's first contingent for over-seas would be 22,500 men.

MONKS BECOME SOLDIERS.

Carthusians Expelled from France Return to Fight for Her.

PARIS, Aug. 18.—The Eclair states that all the Carthusian monks of military age who were expelled from France at the time the law restricting religious associations was adopted have returned to the barracks at Grenoble and exchanged the white habit of the Order of St. Bruno for the uniform of the French soldier. An enthusiastic reception was given to them by the population of Grenoble.

A news dispatch from Marseilles says that wounded soldiers arriving there from Alsace relate that Turcos, (native troops from the French possessions in Africa,) who made their first appearance in the fighting around Mülhausen, are the only French troops clothed in khaki, a color closely resembling that of the German uniform. The Germans mistook the Turcos for their own troops until they were close up and fell upon a German intrenchment with a wild yell.

NO DECISION ON WIRELESS.

German Protest at Censors Still Under Consideration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—No decision has been reached in the wireless controversy precipitated by the German protest over the installation of a naval censorship in American radio stations.

Haniel von Haimhausen, Chargé d'Affaires of the German Embassy, called at the State Department and saw Secretary Bryan several times to ascertain whether any decision had been reached, but found that the matter was still being considered. It is understood that the German Embassy at Washington has not been able to communicate with its Government by cable or wireless with any satisfaction since the cutting of the German cable to the Azores and the application of the naval radio censorship.

It appears that Secretary Bryan has been under the impression that the Sayville and Tuckerton radio stations are owned by the German Government, but that this is not the case.

MRS. S. T. BOURKE IN AUTO MYSTERY

Author Left Unconscious in Chair in Front of Garage by a Motor Party.

DRUGGED, PHYSICIAN HINTS

Woman, Hysterical in Hospital, Is Widow of Magazine Editor, Who Died Aug. 4.

Mrs. S. Ten Eyck Bourke, a short-story writer, whose husband, Charles F. Bourke, editor of Collier's Weekly, died Aug. 4, was found in a comatose condition last evening in a chair in front of the Lincoln Square Garage at Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street. She regained consciousness long enough to give her name and that of a friend and then became hysterical. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. The physicians at the hospital said that she appeared to be suffering from an overdose of some drug, but they could not be sure.

A man who said he was F. J. Quinn, of 536 West 151st Street, telephoned to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station shortly after 6 o'clock that he had seen a woman lifted from an automobile by another woman and a man and placed in a chair in front of the Lincoln Square Garage. The automobile had driven up to the garage, he said, and had gone away after the woman had been taken out, the two who took her to the chair returning to their seats. There were other men and women in the car, he said. He advised the police to investigate the incident as the woman appeared to him to be ill.

Policeman Moore hastened to the garage and found the woman sitting in the chair. When questioned, after a time, she regained partial consciousness, and said that she was Mrs. S. Ten Eyck Bourke, and lived at the Hotel Seymour, 44 West Forty-fifth Street. She added that "Mrs. Thompson of 65 Central Park West," who was her friend, would "explain everything." After giving this information Mrs. Bourke became hysterical and could not talk coherently. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said that little could be determined positively concerning her condition and its cause until a full examination had been made.

When a TIMES reporter called at the address in Central Park West, given as that of Mrs. Thompson, a maid delivered to him a newspaper clipping recounting Mr. Bourke's death, and said that Mrs. Thompson was an acquaintance of Mrs. Bourke. Mrs. Thompson, the maid said, would not see the reporter and knew nothing of Mrs. Bourke's having been removed to the hospital.

At the Hotel Seymour it was said that Mrs. Bourke had lived there alone since the death of her husband, having arrived with him on Aug. 1. Both he and she, the clerk said, had been occasional guests at the hotel for several years.

Mrs. Bourke is principally known as a writer of short stories for Harper's Weekly, Leslie's Weekly, Munsey's Magazine, and other periodicals. Most of her work has been done in collaboration with her husband, who severed his connection with Collier's Weekly in 1905 after serving seven years as its editor. She is about thirty-five years old.

Deputy Chief Sloan's Auto Upsets.

While responding to an alarm for a trifling fire yesterday the automobile of Deputy Chief Peter Sloan was upset at 161st Street and Grant Avenue, the Bronx. Chief Sloan and his chauffeur, Leo Biederman, being thrown to the street and rendered unconscious. They were revived in Lebanon Hospital and Chief Sloan was found not to be seriously injured. Biederman suffered concussion of the brain. The fire was in a garbage cart in a vacant lot at Gerard Avenue and 157th Street.

Another Plague Case in New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 18.—The twentieth case of bubonic plague was reported here today. The victim was Louise Welsh, a negress, twenty-four years of age.

Velvet Joe to the Rulers of Europe

NOBODY ever wins in a fight—th' feller that's licked is a long time gettin' the sore spots healed—an' thar's one left inside o' him that never heals.

Th' feller that thinks he won, gin'rally has t' buy a new hat an' suit, an' nobody sympathizes with him for his black eye.

Ef you'd jest set down an' smoke a few pipes o' VELVET together an' talk it over man t' man, instead o' army to army, thar wouldn't be no fight.

Velvet Joe

9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Closed Saturdays During August
As in Past Fourteen Years

HEARN

Fourteenth Street — West of Fifth Avenue

Great Offering of

WAMSUTTA AND NEW BEDFORD SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES

at AUGUST SALE PRICES

Prices that have not been quoted for these brands for years.
But these are unusual times and unusual opportunities are coming our way.

This is just one instance of how operating in large quantities for cash reduces the price.

NOTE THE LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EXTRA SIZE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.

PILLOW CASES—	WAMSUTTA.		NEW BEDFORD.	
42x36	Worth .26	Sale .18	Worth .27	Sale .20
42x38.2	Worth .28	Sale .20	Worth .29	Sale .22
45x36	Worth .28	Sale .20	Worth .29	Sale .22
45x38.2	Worth .30	Sale .21	Worth .31	Sale .23
45x40.2	Worth .31	Sale .22	Worth .33	Sale .24
50x36	Worth .31	Sale .22	Worth .33	Sale .25
50x38	Worth .32	Sale .23	Worth .34	Sale .26
50x40.2	Worth .33	Sale .26	Worth .36	Sale .28
54x36	Worth .32	Sale .24	Worth .34	Sale .26
54x38.2	Worth .33	Sale .26	Worth .36	Sale .28
54x40.2	Worth .34	Sale .28	Worth .39	Sale .30
SHEETS—				
54x 90	Worth .79	Sale .59	Worth .84	Sale .64
65x 90	Worth .94	Sale .69	Worth .98	Sale .74
65x 99	Worth $1.09	Sale .79	Worth $1.14	Sale .84
65x108	Worth $1.14	Sale .84	Worth $1.25	Sale .89
72x 90	Worth $1.09	Sale .78	Worth $1.14	Sale .84
72x 99	Worth $1.14	Sale .84	Worth $1.25	Sale .89
72x108	Worth $1.25	Sale .89	Worth $1.32	Sale .94
81x 90	Worth $1.14	Sale .89	Worth $1.25	Sale .99
81x 99	Worth $1.25	Sale .89	Worth $1.25	Sale .94
81x108	Worth $1.32	Sale .96	Worth $1.39	Sale 1.06
90x 90	Worth $1.25	Sale .89	Worth $1.32	Sale .94
90x 99	Worth $1.32	Sale .96	Worth $1.39	Sale 1.06
90x108	Worth $1.39	Sale 1.12	Worth $1.47	Sale 1.18

Hemstitched Sheets and Pillow Cases 5 and 10 cents more, respectively.

A WORD ABOUT THESE HIGH GRADE GOODS.

The oldest employe we have remembers these brands when he was a boy....They were the best brands then and are now....Wholesale prices for years have prohibited an offering like this....If you will be guided, buy while this special purchase lasts.

Mail orders filled and goods held for delivery to October 10.

B. Altman & Co.

are now holding, on the Fifth Floor,

An Important Sale of Oriental Rugs

at about one-half the real values

B. Altman & Co.

A Department for Men's Shoes

has been opened and a complete range of sizes at moderate prices is in stock.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

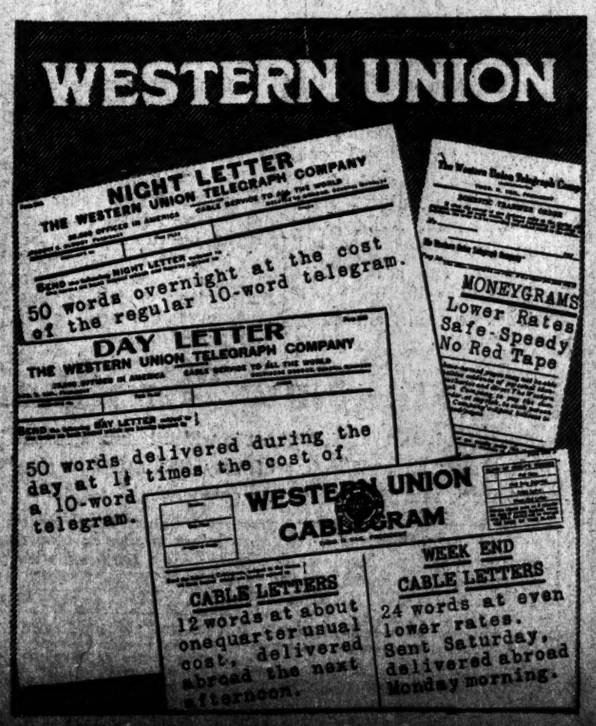
FACE to face with one of the greatest problems of the day stand the hero and heroine of this new novel. They learn at last the truth—that while the law must take count of the letter, the human heart is spiritually elastic. The severing of their marriage contract could not put an end to their love whose roots went too deep. Brave in its honesty and tender in its uncovering of human weakness is this story.

THE LETTER OF THE CONTRACT

By **BASIL KING, author of THE INNER SHRINE**

Today at any bookstore. Harper & Brothers, Publishers

WESTERN UNION


NIGHT LETTER
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
50 words overnight at the cost of the regular 10-word telegram.
DAY LETTER
THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
50 words delivered during the day at 1½ times the cost of a 10-word telegram.
MONEYGRAMS
Lower Rates
Safe-Speedy
No Red Tape
WESTERN UNION CABLEGRAM
CABLE LETTERS
12 words at about one-quarter usual cost, delivered abroad the next afternoon.
WEEK END CABLE LETTERS
24 words at even lower rates. Sent Saturday, delivered abroad Monday morning.

"Foot" Notes

Feet perspire, become painful and burning simply because we protect them too carefully with stockings and shoes. Our feet are always active—the muscles work continually, and consequently there is collected perspiration. Lack of air and filling of the pores cause discomfort. Give your feet a daily bath with

SYNOL SOAP

the antiseptic liquid soap,

and each day you will go forth as if you walked on air.

Synol will dissolve the oils of perspiration, destroy all the accumulated germs, open the pores and allow the skin to breathe the air.

Allow your feet to soak awhile in a bowl of warm water, to which add a teaspoonful of Synol Soap. Your feet will feel *cool, refreshed* and *clean.*

Try it. You'll thank us for the suggestion.

Buy a bottle of Synol Soap in any Drug Store, 25 cents.

Johnson & Johnson
Manufacturing Chemists
The house that enjoys the confidence of your doctor

How American Finance Has Faced the European War Panic by Charles A. Conant in The Sunday Times Next Sunday

BELMONT ENTRY WINS --- POLO --- TROTTING --- YACHTING --- FOOTBALL

STROMBOLI TAKES SARANAC HANDICAP

Belmont Entry Beats Out Punch Bowl and Gainer for the Feature Stake.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.—August Belmont's Stromboli was winner of the Saranac Handicap this afternoon from a first-class field of three-year-olds, though the real top notchers of the season were absent. It was the mile feature that was offered by the Saratoga Association, and six went to the post. Roamer and Casuarina being withdrawn, while Superintendent was added.

A light rain during the forenoon made the track dead and a bit slow, but the time hung out by Stromboli was remarkable when he finished out the distance in 1:38 3-5 to beat home E. F. Conney's Punch Bowl and Harry Payne Whitney's Gainer. The weather condition did not deter a big crowd from being on hand, and in the throng were a number of the Republicans who are on hand for the convention that opened today. It was an enthusiastic crowd, and, though occasional light showers drove the ladies to cover from the lawns, their escorts braved a wetting to have a better view of the races.

Second in importance to the Saranac was the first appearance of the two-year-old Polish, under the silks of Louis Winans, who recently purchased him from John E. Madden, in the hope of winning the Futurity. Polish was beaten by James Butler's Kilkenny Boy, but he was in no measure disgraced. He was off very badly, and the race was a wonderfully fast one, and yet he came around his field at the head of the stretch, and, closing an immense gap, was a fast-going second. Kilkenny Boy ran a smashing race to win, but Polish ran a better one to reach second place, after his misfortune at the break.

F. Ambrose Clark took down another steeplechase when his mare Savannah was a very easy winner over Big Sandy and Ral Parr's Skibbereen. The Parr stable was the popular choice, and the result might have been different had it not been that he bled in the running. Three fences from the finish he refused, and when Allen was thrown from the saddle he discovered why his horse had been stopping all through the last turn of the field.

W. G. Yank's Flying Feet scored by a very narrow margin over E. R. Bradley's Loveland, in the fifth race. Then, after the running, Neylon, who rode Lovaland, lodged a claim of foul. It was not allowed, but the Stewards handed down a ruling, refusing the further entry of Flying Feet; they also suspended Jockey Glass, who had ridden him in his last previous race. This action was taken because of the vast improvement shown by the horse this afternoon. The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $400 added; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Water Welles, R. J. Miller's, 109 pounds, (Butwell,) 6 to 1, 2 to 5.....1
Northerner, 107, (Neylon,) 10 to 1, 3 to 1.....2
Progressive, 110, (Buxton,) 6 to 1, 2 to 1.....3
Honey Bee, Lily Orme, Louise Travers, Mr. Saiggs, and Nalad also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward; handicap; $600 added; about two miles. Time—4:26.

Savannah, F. Ambrose Clarke's, 153 pounds, (Tighe,) 9 to 5, 2 to 5.....1
Big Sandy, 160, (Wolfe,) 13 to 5, 1 to 2.....2
Skibbereen, 143, (Allen,) 6 to 5, 1 to 3, refused and did not finish.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; $400 added. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:08.

Busy Edith, F. D. Weir's, 105 pounds, (Marco,) 5 to 1, 3 to 5.....1
Planetary, 105, (McTaggart,) 10 to 1, 4 to 1.....2
Onar, 107, (Byrne,) 20 to 1, 8 to 1.....3
Inez, Hafiz, Change, River King, Maryland Girl, Surmo, Princess Ormonde, Carlone, Tamerlane, Salon, and Goodword also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Saranac Handicap; for three-year-olds; $1,000 added. One mile. Time—1:38 3-5.

Stromboli, August Belmont's, 118 pounds, (Neylon,) 18 to 5, even.....1
Punch Bowl, 114, (Butwell,) 6 to 1, 8 to 5.....2
Gainer, 119, (Kederis,) 6 to 1, 2 to 1.....3
Surprising, Little Stephen, and Superintendent also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; $600 added; one mile. Time—1:41.

Flying Feet, W. G. Yanke's, 110 pounds, (Butwell,) 6 to 5, 1 to 2.....1
Loveland, 100, (Naylor,) 4 to 1, 7 to 5.....2
Golden Prime, 108, (McTaggart,) 7 to 1, 5 to 2.....3
Armor, His Nibs, Goldy, Stars and Stripes, Stenter, Be, Connemara, Heartbeat, and Hannah also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; handicap; $500 added; five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 1-5.

Kilkenny Boy, James Butler's, 112 pounds, (Kederis,) 8 to 1, 2 to 1.....1
Polish, 122, (Butwell,) even, 2 to 5.....2
Mallance, 91, (McCahey,) 7 to 1, 3 to 1.....3
Top of the Morning, Andrew, Encore, Coquette, and Quartz also ran.

Entries for Saratoga Races.

FIRST RACE.—All ages; Highweight Handicap; six furlongs. Boots and Saddle, 116 pounds; Walter Welles, 116; Robert L., 108; Holiday, 118; Sprite, 133; Yankee Notions, 127; Isirose, 121; True As Steel, 106; Armamant, 108; Frederick L., 127; Working Lad, 118; Buckhorn, 140; Flitaway, 110; Progressive, 106.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; about two miles. Gold Plate, 152 pounds; Brosseau, 167; Nosegay, 135; Meadow Lark, 144; Weldwhin, 148; Loumas, 140; King Pin, 138; Skibbereen, 150.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong. Guy Fisher, 108 pounds; Little Nearer, 110; Harry Lauder, 94; Amalfi, 106; Afterglow, 106; Tay Pay, 106; Bewre, 110.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; the Adirondack Handicap; six furlongs. Rassano, 106 pounds; Gloaming, 100; The Finn, 112; Lulu, 119; Solly, 114; Lady Barbary, 114; Distant Shore, 110.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile. Star Gaze, 99 pounds; Margaret, 106; Flying Fairy, 122; Holiday, 98; Frederick L., 112; Andas, 96; Ringling, 96; Cross Bun, 100; San Vega, 108.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; maiden fillies; five and a half furlongs. Peg, 106 pounds; Fan Maid, 106; Sand Bank, 106; Blouminia, 106; Carl Averock, 106; Incognita, 106; Volupta, 108; Baby Cole, 106; Ivy Marquette, 106; Mallard, 108.

Apprentice allowance of five pounds claimed.

American Thoroughbreds Safe.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—American owners of thoroughbreds, shipping their horses into Canada for the Fall meetings of the jockey clubs of the Canadian Racing Association Circuit, run no risk of having their horses commandeered for military purposes, according to a ruling made by Col. Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia. This assurance was given in response to a request by J. T. R. Laurandeau, President of the Dorval Jockey Club.

Lake Erie Circuit Races.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 18.—Today marked the opening of the West Virginia fair at Shattuck Park and a large crowd witnessed the Lake Erie circuit races. The 2:25 pace went five heats and the 2:11 pace went four. The summaries:

2:30 Trot, Purse $1,000.—Bark Wood, first; Prince Ingomar, second; Jim Red, third. Best time—2:18¾.

2:25 Pace, Purse $1,000.—Present Queen, first; Particola I, second; Miss Gilbert, third. Best time—2:11¼.

Trot Pace, Purse $1,000.—Mary E. Fick, first; Florence McKinney second; Peter Chimes, third. Best time—2:09¾.

Five Furlongs Running, Purse $1,000.—Procivity, first; Denville, second; Sidney Heilman, third. Time—1:06.

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Pyorrhoea (Riggs Disease) can be cured by your dentist and the daily use of Pyrodento. Address "Pyrodento, Baltimore, Md." for free sample.

FARMER GENTRY'S VICTORY.

Wins 2:18 Trot at Pittsburgh After Six Fast Heats.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18.—The last race, the 2:18 trot, in the Pittsburgh Driving Club's grand circuit meeting at Brunot's Island track today went six heats before Farmer Gentry proved his superiority over Hazel Laing, the hot favorite.

The race completely overshadowed the feature, the Homewood stake for baby trotters, which was won by Native Spirit in straight heats. Guy Nello won the first event, and Marietta captured honors in the second race from King Daphne after a stiff argument. The summaries:

2:12 Class.—Trotting. Purse $1,000.

Guy Nello, b. m., by Guy Axworthy, (Sears).....1 1 1
Brighton B., b. s., (Murphy).....3 2 2
Harry J. S., blk. s., (Andrews).....2 5 4
Dago, b. g., (Cox).....5 4 3
Silk Hat, blk. s., (Dodge).....4 dis.
Time—2:10¼; 2:09¾; 2:11¾.

2:07 Class.—Pacing. Purse $1,000.

Marietta, blk. m., by Edward, (Murphy).....1 1 2 1
King Daphne, blk. s., (Frost).....2 2 1 2
Zombrewer, wh. m., (Snow).....4 3 dis.
Ruby K., m., (McDowell).....3 dis.
Time—2:06¾; 2:07¼; 2:06¼; 2:09¾.

Homewood Stake.—For two-year-old trotters; purse, $2,000.

Native Spirit, b. f., by Native King, (Cox).....1 1
Bondella, br. f., (Tucker).....3 2
Denali, b. f., (Monahan).....2 4
Marchfast, ro. c., (Wright).....5 3
Jacqueln F., b. f., (Grady).....4dis
Time—2:15; 2:12¼.

2:16 Trotting.—Purse, $1,000.

Farmer Gantry, b. g., by John R. Gentry, (McGrath).....1 2 3 3 1 1
Hazel Laing, ch. m., (Andrews).....5 1 2 1 2 2
The Temptress, b. m., (Murphy).....4 3 1 2 2 2
Montiferris, b. r. s., (Jackson).2 4 6 4 4dr
Lulu Worthy, b. m., (Cox)....3 5 5 5ro
Rythmell, blk. m., (Shank)....6 6 4ro
Glenora, br. m., (Garrison)....dis
Time—2:10½; 2:11¼; 2:10½; 2:15¼; 2:11¾; 2:13¾.

RECORDS AT GOSHEN TRACK.

Reamy Macey Establishes World's Record of 2:14 1-2 for a Mile and 2 Laps.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., Aug. 18.—A crowd of 8,000 people turned out to witness the opening of the Metropolitan Circuit races at the historic track this afternoon. Two new records were established. Henrietta C. set a new track record of 2:09, clipping one second off the mark made by Shawbay for this course, and Reamy Macey established a new world's record over a mile and a two-lap course of 2:14½ for trotters under saddle when he won with The Wanderer, the second heat of this class defeating Woodford Todd. Vance Nuckols captured the 2:12 trot with Peter Billiken, after losing the third heat in 2:09 to Henrietta C. The mare would not score at the pole with the field, and the word in the fourth heat was given at the request of her driver with Henrietta C., a couple of lengths behind the others. She made a break just after the start, and also broke again after passing the half-mile post, finishing behind the flag. A handsome cup, known as the Hambletonian trophy was offered by the Hon. Samuel McMillan of New York for the trotter winning the fastest race during the meeting. The summaries:

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Peter Billiken, ch. s., by Peter the Great, (Nuckols).....1 1 2 1
Jack London, ch. g., (Carmichael).3 3 3 2
King Break, blk. g., (McCarthy)...7 4 4 3
Heartstring, c. m., (Hall).....5 6 1 dis
Raffles, blk. g., (Burgess).....2 2 dis
Baring, br. s., (Hedson).....4 6 dis
King Edward, b. s., (Lesse).....6 dis
Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:09; 2:11.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Nathan Axeworthy, br. s., by Axeworthy, (Packer).....1 1 1
Notice B., br. m., (Dickerson).....2 2 4
Axide, br. m., (Burgess).....5 3 2
Vermont Belliel, ch. g., (Davis).....4 4 3
Todd McGregor, ch. s., (Steele).....3 5 5
Time—2:13¾; 2:14¼; 2:13¾.

2:13 Pacing.—Purse $2,000.

Iwana, b. m., by Osono, (Berry).....3 2 1 2 1 1
Doctor M., ch. s., by Sir Edwain Arnold, (Sweeney).....1 4 8 1 2 2
Susie M., blk. m., by Great Medium, (Sunderlin).....2 1 2 4 3 3
Miss Deforest, b. m., (Burke).6 3 5 5 4 4
Bessie Pandit, br. m., (F. Davis).....4 7 4 3
Betty Kelly, b. m., (Ryan)....5 9 5 7
Lady Hayt, b. m., (Porter)....9 6 6 5
Borelli, b. g., (Pista).....8 8 7 6
Emma Hal, b. m., (Rathburn).7 5 dr
Time—2:11¾; 2:10¾; 2:13; 2:10¾; 2:11¾; 2:15.

Trotting.—Saddle weight handicap; purse $2,000.

The Wanderer, b. g., by The Tramp, (Macey).....1 1
Woodford Todd, br. g., (W. Dickerson)..2 2
Selah Grattan, ch. g., (Martin).....3 3
Ucon, blk. g., (Bird).....4 4
Time—2:18; 2:14¼.

Oakland Caddies Declare Truce.

A truce has been declared between the caddies of the Oakland Golf Club and officers of the club, and the strike that has been in progress there since last Saturday has been called off. One hundred and three caddies went out, and since last Saturday there has been little golf played at the club except by those who resorted to carrying their own paraphernalia or those who had commissioned into service their chauffeurs.

The caddies had been receiving 35 cents for nine holes and 60 cents for an eighteen-hole round. They demanded rates of 40 and 75 cents respectively, claiming that the figures they ask are in vogue at other clubs. They also demanded that Thomas McDonald, who is in charge of the caddies, be removed. When the chauffeurs carried the clubs of their employers the caddies jeered them with cries of "scab."

Brighton Beach's "Cycling Classic."

The annual motor-paced classic, the 100-kilometer race for the championship of America will be decided to-night at the Brighton Beach Motordrome. The distance for the race is about 62½ miles, the longest paced race of the season. The prize money of $1,200 and the coveted title are the incentives that have attracted the fastest and most skillful field of pace followers in the game. Seven riders will face the starter to-night. The riders entered in the long grind are Clarence Carmen, Bobby Walthour, George Wiley, Percy Lawrence, Worth Mitten, Vincenzo Madona, and Peter Drobach. Madona will race in bandages and has recovered from his recent accident sufficiently to allow him to ride tonight.

All the riders were busy at the track yesterday working out, covering various distances, not one having a complaint to make.

Wyanoke Run Not Sanctioned.

J. W. Stumpf, Chairman Registration Committee, Metropolitan Association, warns all registered athletes that the one-mile invitation run of the Wyanoke Field Club to be held on Aug. 20, starting from the Wyanoke clubhouse, is not sanctioned by the A. A. U., and all those competing will disqualify themselves.

AIKEN TIGERS WIN FROM POINT JUDITH

Tigers, with Five Points Handicap, Win by Score of 10½ to 8½.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18.—The annual tournament at the Westchester Polo Club opened today, when the Aiken Tigers defeated Point Judith in a well-played game, 10½ to 8½. The victors were given five points on handicap, which proved too big a load for the Point Judiths to overcome. The winners played well together early in the game, but toward the latter part of the contest the fog came in so thick that it was difficult to follow the ball, and this accounts in large measure for the diminished scoring in the second half.

The Tigers showed good team work, their dashing style of play carrying them through finely. The playing of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was a feature, he scoring two points and being in the game all the time. Two penalties were inflicted, both coming at the very end, and each for the same offense—crossing. The men committing the fouls were Alexander Brown and E. W. Hopping.

In the eighth period the only accident occurred, Mr. Whitney being thrown from his pony, causing a short delay, but he soon remounted, and was apparently uninjured. Many spectators from the Summer colony were out. Beger's band played almost continuously under a tent, where dancing was enjoyed.

For the victors Mr. McKean and Mr. Hopping played fast polo. Mr. Converse and Mr. Randolph did the bulk of the work for Point Judith. Mr. Brown played steadily and well on the defense, but did not seem as aggressive as usual. The summaries:

AIKEN TIGERS.	H'cap.	POINT JUDITH.	H'cap.
1—E. McKean	2	1—J. W. Converse	3
2—T. Whitney	0	2—T. Hitchcock, Jr.	1
3—E. W. Hopping	3	3—Alex. Brown	5
4—P. D. Mills	3	4—P. S. P. Randolph	4
Total	8	Total	13

Point Judith.—Goals made by J. W. Converse, 3; T. H. Hitchcock, Jr., 2; Alexander Brown, 2; P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., 3. Foul against Brown for foul crossing. Net score, 8½.

Aiken Tigers.—Allowed 5 points by handicap. Goals made by McKean, 3; Hopping, 2; P. D. Mills. Foul against Hopping for crossing. Net score, 10½.

Referees, A. S. Burden and Spencer Fish.

Yacht Ellen Retains Title.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Aug. 18.—The sonder yacht Ellen, owned by C. P. Curtis of the Boston Yacht Club, successfully defended the Quincy Challenge Cup when she added two victories today to the one scored yesterday. Over a nine-mile windward and leeward course this morning the Ellen defeated Cima and Huskie, and over a nine-mile triangular course this afternoon led Mingo, Cima, and Huskie all the way.

NEW YORK CLUB'S OFFER.

Secretary Foster of Giants Renews Conditions Made for Last Year.

With Washington out of the question because of the lack of the proper facilities for handling a crowd such as would attend the contest, the annual army and navy football game may come to New York after all. Secretary John B. Foster, of the New York National League Club, yesterday renewed the club's proffer of the Polo Grounds for the scene of the contest, and the matter is now in the hands of Secretary Josephus Daniels of the Navy, and Secretary Lindley M. Garrison, of the Army. The New York Club is willing to handle the big game under the same conditions which ruled last year, when the baseball authorities gave $25,000 to be divided between the relief funds of the two services, and allowed them tickets as they demanded.

Secretary Foster said yesterday:

"As the result of our experience last November we can handle the annual game between the two academies without the slightest cause for complaint.

With the addition of a few temporary stands we can seat 40,000 spectators in safety, thus meeting the requirements of both branches of the service."

The only rival to the Polo Grounds now is Shibe Park, Philadelphia. The Shibes yesterday entered a bid for the game, and are willing to remodel the stands so that they will accommodate the number of spectators desired by the Army and Navy authorities.

Franklin Field will not be the scene of the struggle unless the demands of the University of Pennsylvania are modified. The seat demands of the University is too large to appeal to the Army and Navy, and as there seems to be no intention on the part of the Philadelphians to modify their demands Franklin Field will undoubtedly go by the board when Secretaries Garrison and Daniels make their final selection.

From present indications the New York Club will be awarded the game, for there is no place that would suit both the Army and Navy whom the game could be played before as large a crowd as the Polo Grounds will hold, as, 42,000 persons attended the spectacle last year.

West Point, tired of the annual bagging over a field, recently offered Annapolis a proposition to choose alternately a site which should not be north of New York or south of Washington, giving the Navy the right to choose this year. The agreement was to cover ten years, but the Navy's approval was made contingent upon its being able to make satisfactory arrangements for playing the game in Washington. This having failed, the location of a site in so far as Annapolis is concerned appears as uncertain as ever.

Meanwhile the Cadets are mobilizing their gridiron forces and will begin active practice two weeks from today.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—A committee of 150 Philadelphians will go to Washington in an effort to secure this year's Army-Navy football match for this city in case the final decision is left in the hands of Secretaries Daniels and Garrison. This announcement was made tonight by E. J. Berlet, Chairman of the committee that for several months has been working to again bring the contest here. The management of the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club has offered Shibe Park for the game, and Mr. Berlet said that architects who his committee had engaged to assist the seating capacity of the field had advised him tonight that it could be brought up to 42,000. The cost, he added, was "altogether feasible."

"My belief is that now that Washington has been rejected the officials in both schools are deadlocked," said Mr. Berlet. "The Army is holding out for New York and the Navy for Philadelphia. If the decision finally is left to the two Secretaries we will send a delegation to Washington to present Philadelphia's offer."

Scottish League Soccer Results.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The start of the long Scottish League programme took place today in warm weather, but despite the heat, the players showed such enthusiasm that great excitement was aroused among the big crowds who attended at all the games. The star attraction was the game between Hearts and Celtic at Tynecastle Park, Edinburgh, which drew an enormous crowd of 50,000 people. Celtic was at a big disadvantage in tackling such a strong team away from home, but after their wonderful form last season it was a big surprise that they went under by 2 to 0. Queens Park, which has secured a fine team, got off the mark in splendid style by easily disposing of St. Mirren, by 4 to 1 on its own ground, but Falkirk badly missed the crack men who have been transferred to English clubs, and fell before Dumbarton by 3 to 1.

The results: Airdrieonians 1, Third Lanark 0; Ayr United 4, Patrick Thistle 0; Hearts 2, Celtic 0; Queens Park 4, St. Mirren 1; Motherwell 4, Raith Rovers 2; Morton 3, Kilmarnock 1; Rangers 1, Hamilton Aca. 0; Dundee 1, Aberdeen 3; Falkirk 1, Dumbarton 3; Clyde 1, Hibernians 0.

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In the Equitable Building the distribution of space is such that tenants can lease to the nicest possible fraction the amount of space they need.

In other words, we may properly be said to make our profit out of the space rather than out of our tenants.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

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Plain and Fancy Blouses

Three groups of Women's and Misses' Smart Blouses, suitable for present and Fall wear, are offered at the following most attractive prices.

Distinctive and pretty midsummer styles in French Voile, Organdie and other sheer fabrics. Regularly $3.50. 2.50

Dressy models in Crepe de Chine, hand-made French Batiste, Georgette Crepe, French Voile, Satin and Organdie. Regularly $7.75. 4.75

Elaborate designs in Chiffon, Lace and Net, with silk and fancy colored trimmings. Regularly $10.75. 6.75

Men's Negligee Shirts

Several high-grade, perfect fitting styles, reduced to one exceptionally low price for this special offering.

PLEATED SILK MULL SHIRTS, Sizes 14½, 15½, 16, 17.
TAFFETA FLANNEL SHIRTS,
SILK FINISHED MERCERIZED SHIRTS,
FLANNEL SPORT SHIRTS, Collars attached.
DETACHABLE SLEEVE SHIRTS, Laundered Cuffs,
1.35 3 for 4.00
Regularly $1.95 to $2.95.

Bathing Dresses
3.95 and 5.85
Value $7.50 to $12.00.
Women's Black Satin Bathing Dresses in a variety of this season's best models in all black or with fashionable colored trimmings.

Misses' Dimity Dresses
14 Year Size Only.
Pretty, cool models in a variety of Summer colorings.
Formerly $8.75 1.95

Children's Rompers
Sizes 2 to 4 Years.
Exceptionally well made seashore Rompers of madras, ginghams and other dainty fabrics, designed for good service, will be closed out at the following greatly reduced prices. Regularly 75c to $2.00 Now 50c to 1.25

Summer Dresses
For Women and Misses.
At final price reductions, the remainder of this season's dainty styles in voile, Crepe and other desirable fabrics, with colored silk and net trimmings, are offered to close at 4.75

Women's Fall Suits
Several splendidly tailored models of the new cheviot in black, brown and amethyst. All display novel and extremely smart interpretations of the latest fashion. 27.50
Value $35.00

Women's Fall Dresses
Street Dress of fine navy serge—"Redingote" style—with underdress, long sleeves, sash and trimmings of black satin; white linen collar. 33.00
Afternoon Dress of fancy plaid granite crepe combined with black satin. Value $42.50

Men's Pajamas
All high grade qualities in finest Mercerized Crinkle Crepe, Mercerized Sea Island Cotton, Satin Striped Mercerized Madras and Taffeta Flannel.
Regularly $3.50 to $4.00 1.95

Men's Silk Hose
A special lot of silk Half Hose of superior quality in plain black, white, navy, tan and grey. Double lisle soles, heels and toes.
Specially priced pair 50c

Men's Bath Robes
English Bath Robes of the finest silk striped taffeta flannel, handsomely finished.
Regularly $18.50 12.00

Misses' Fall Suits
The latest smart styles and Autumn shades in "Needle" cheviot and plain cheviot, including the new cape model in broadcloth. 33.00
Value $42.50

House Furnishing Specials at Reduced Prices

Upholstery
Lace Curtains, Tapestries, Armures, Damasks, Cretonnes: 1/3 to 1/2 Off

Carpets
$100,000.00 Stock. Best Brussels and Wilton. From $1.10 to $2.75 per yard. At 1/3 Off

Oriental Rugs
$50,000.00 Stock. $8.00 to $100.00 Rugs. $100,000.00 Stock. $300.00 to $8,000.00 Rugs. 1/4 to 1/3 Off

Domestic Rugs
Odd sizes made up in our workrooms from best Brussels and Wilton Carpets. Special lot valued at $10.00 At 1/3 Off

NOTE—These offerings will remain in force throughout August, September and October. Purchases made now will be charged on October bill. Estimates and specifications given for the furnishing of clubs, hotels, restaurants and apartments, affording a price-saving opportunity not to be overlooked.

Broadway & 19th Street

This is the Last Week of Clearance Sales of Summer Goods in all Departments of the Store.
LOOK FOR "NOT-ADVERTISED" SIGNS

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.
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Store Opens at 8:30 A. M. Closes at 5:30 P. M. Except Saturdays, When the Closing Hour Is 12 Noon

An Early Autumn Sale of About 4,800 Lingerie, Voile, Silk and Lace Blouses—Latest Models—Specially Purchased

At very interesting prices we are offering the smartest of new models in tailored and dressy Blouses, many of which are copies and adaptations of latest Paris novelties, featuring the new collar effects and picturesque frills, fine trimmings and effective touches, which give to the Blouse of the season its manifold charms.

Special at 94c.
A collection of serviceable waists, made of fancy striped and plain madras, dotted and embroidered voiles and panel trimmed crepes. The one *illustrated* is a tailored style, very well made and splendid fitting, with white pique collar, vestee and new pointed cuffs; all neatly made and fastened in front with fancy white buttons.

Special at $1.89
A fine quality embroidered voile, effectively trimmed with dainty lace, is used for this pattern, as *illustrated*. All seams are hemstitched and the quaint Breton collar and cuffs have French Valenciennes insertion. The back and long sleeves are cluster tucked, the bow black moire. Many other models in wash silks, organdies and batiste. High and low necks.

Special at $4.89
The pretty model (*illustrated*) is made of lustrous washable crepe de chine. Many dainty touches of style characterize this Blouse.
Note the new collar, long sleeves, frills and novelty buttons. All seams are hemstitched. Also, other charming models in washable satin, silks, shadow laces and fine embroidered French voiles.

Special at $6.94
For the smart model, *illustrated*, a beautiful quality of striped crepe de chine is made up on new lines, featuring the new shawl collar effect. The collar and vestee is of hemstitched sheer crisp organdie, and linked with round silver buttons. Among this lot will be found modish blouses of real "Pussy-Willow," the most serviceable and attractive silk; and plain crepe de chine.

The New "Castilian" Blouse, $12.49
Illustrated is an exquisite Blouse in which beautiful striped chiffon, over an underbodice of very fine net, and picot edged black satin, are effectively combined.
Note the extremely smart coatee effect, with the silk tassels, dainty soft net yoke and handsome colored fancy buttons. The sleeves are long, and picot-edged black satin forms the collar and cuffs. All seams hemstitched.

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GIANTS AND BRAVES LOSE---OUIMET QUALIFIES---SOUTHAMPTON TENNIS---BOXING

PIRATES TRIP UP FIGHTING GIANTS

McGraw's Reserve Batsmen Baffled by Pitching of Babe Adams.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 18.—The Pirates and Giants fought it out to a finish today in the second game of the series, and the home team had the best of the argument to the tune of 8 to 1, due in the main to effective pitching by Babe Adams, a little luck, and some phenomenal fielding on the part of the Buccaneers.

The Giants had the "pepper" all right, but every once in a while during the contest some great play by a Pirate would take the heart out of them for the moment, and when Rube Marquard wavered slightly and the second run came across Manager McGraw began laying his plans to scuttle the pirate ship by sending in several pinch hitters and a fast runner when a man got on, but the Pittsburghs thwarted these plans.

For the fourth time this season Marquard was opposed by Charlie Adams, and for the third time the Pittsburgher had the best of the score at the end of the game. The only time Rube has beaten the Smoky City pitcher this year was the twenty-one-inning battle that is still fresh in the minds of fans here. Adams helped his own cause along today by a home-run hit that is about the second in his career as a ballplayer.

It was a pretty cheap home run, however, as the ball went dancing along the grass out to Bob Bescher in centre, who let the pesky thing go through his legs, and when Burns finally got the ball away from the scoreboard and threw to Bescher for a relay home the latter fumbled the throw, and by this time the Pirate pitcher was over the rubber. The official scorer said it was a homer, and so it stands that way.

However, there was nothing fluky about the next two runs for the Buccaneers, as one came on McCarthy's triple and Carey's single, while the last one was produced by "Koney's" double and Kelly's single. Dave Robertson was the bright particular star on the Giants' team today, his work in right field never being excelled here. George Burns seemed to know just where to play for "Koney" Wagner, and when fly balls off the fence—and Forbes Field fence is some distance from the home plate.

Adams was fortunate in getting out of a bad hole several times, just when the Giants seemed likely to score. In the second, third, fourth, seventh, and ninth innings the first man got on, but Adams tightened up and held the Giants in check. In the seventh, with two on and only one out, a fast double play—Wagner, Viox, and "Koney"—killed their chances to score.

Manager McGraw used fourteen men in his endeavor to win today's game, as every win is precious now, with the Bostons creeping up so uncomfortably near, but his relief men failed to do anything today.

The champions threw a scare into the Pirates and the fans in the eighth inning. With visions of yesterday's overthrow fresh in their minds, the Buccaneers got down to business very carefully. Snodgrass batted for Marquard, and he was disposed of by McCarthy and "Koney." Bescher then singled to centre and Doyle followed with a safety, Bescher reaching third. Burns was up, and his comrades pleaded with him to repeat his hit of yesterday. He did his best, and a wonderful stop by Hans Wagner held his hit down to an infield single, Bescher playing off and Doyle stopping at second. It still looked good with the demon Robertson at the bat, but Collins got in the way of his long fly, Doyle taking third after the catch, and Fletcher popped to Viox. With Fromme in the box in the eighth, the Pirates got their last run on "Koney's" double and Kelly's single.

The Giants never gave up the fight until the last man was out, and in the ninth Mike Donlin, batting for Fromme, was passed, and then gave way to Piez to run for him. Then came a great play by McCarthy on Larry McLean that saved the game for the Pirates. He got the torrid hit of the October with one hand and threw him out at first. Grant, who had had five hits in six times up in the two games, fouled out, and Murray, another pinch-hitter, was thrown out by McCarthy, and the game was won. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Viox, 2b.	3	0	0	6	4
Kelly, 1b.	3	1	1	12	0
Kelly, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Wag'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	4
McCy, 3b.	3	1	1	2	4
Carey, lf.	3	0	3	1	0
C'lins, rf.	3	0	1	3	0
C'man, c.	3	0	0	7	1
Adams, p.	3	1	1	0	1
Total.	29	3	7	27	14

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cher, cf.	4	1	1	2	1
Doyle, 2b.	3	0	1	3	0
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	4	0
R'rtson, rf.	4	0	2	4	0
F'cher, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
M'kle, 1b.	3	0	0	7	0
*Donlin	0	0	0	0	0
†Piez	0	0	0	0	0
McL'n, c.	4	0	1	4	2
Grant, 3b.	4	0	2	0	1
M'G'rd, p.	1	0	0	0	1
‡Str'ds'r	1	0	0	0	0
||Fme, p.	0	0	0	0	0
§Murray	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	1	9	24	6

*Batted for Merkle in ninth inning.
†Ran for Donlin in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Marquard in eighth inning.
||Batted for Fromme in ninth inning.

Pittsburgh	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Hits—Off Marquard, 5 in 7 innings; of Fromme, 2 in 1 inning. Two-base hits—Konetchy. Three-base hit—McCarthy. Home run—Adams. Stolen base—Kelly. Double play—Wagner to Viox to Konetchy. Base on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Adams, 2. Sacrifice hits—Marquard, Konetchy. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburgh, 4. Struck out—By Marquard, 1; by Fromme, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Eason.

Cards Pound Alexander Hard.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—St. Louis pounded Alexander hard in the third and fourth innings today and won from Philadelphia, 6 to 2. Perritt kept the visitors' hits well scattered, except in the sixth and ninth. Singles by Dolan, Miller, and Cruise, and a triple by Beck in the fourth, counted three for the home club. In the next session, with Miller and Huggins on bases, Wilson hit the centre-field fence for a home run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'g's, 2b.	4	1	1	3	3
L. M'l'r, 1b.	4	0	0	9	1
Dolan, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
J. M'r, ss.	3	2	2	4	3
W'son, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
Cruise, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Beck, 3b.	4	0	1	2	3
Snyder, c.	4	0	1	6	0
P'ritt, p.	3	0	1	0	1
Total.	33	6	9	27	14

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Byrne, 2b.	4	0	0	0	1
M'tin, ss.	4	0	0	0	4
B'ker, lf.	4	0	2	3	0
Miller, cf.	4	2	2	4	0
Wilson, rf.	4	1	2	1	0
Cruise, cf.	4	1	1	1	0
Lob't, 3b.	2	1	1	0	1
F'kert, cf.	4	0	1	2	3
K'fer, c.	4	0	0	6	0
Alex'r, p.	4	0	1	0	1
Total.	34	2	9	24	7

Errors—Martin, Huggins, 2.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—2

Three-base hits—Perritt, Beck. Home run—Wilson. Stolen bases—Dolan. Double plays—L. Magee to J. Miller, J. Miller to Huggins to L. Magee. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 7. Bases on balls—Off Alexander, 1; off Perritt, 2. Struck out—By Perritt, 5; by Alexander, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

Reds Win on Smith's Wild Peg.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 18.—After making a wonderful one-handed stop of Moran's grounder in the third inning, Smith threw wild to the home plate, allowing two runs to score, which was enough for Cincinnati to win from Boston today. The final score was 3 to 1. Whitten's error also resulted in a run for Cincinnati, Crutcher, who pitched well, was taken out in the seventh to allow Devore to bat, Devore afterward going to right field. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, cf.	3	0	0	3	0
E'mes, ss.	4	0	0	5	0
T'bley, lf.	3	0	0	0	0
Y. K's, 3b.	3	0	1	0	3
N'n'r, 2b.	3	1	0	0	3
Dan'ls, rf.	2	0	0	1	0
K'long, 1b.	1	1	0	12	0
Clark, c.	3	1	1	5	0
D'gl's, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	24	3	2	27	9

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'tted, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
cf.	3	0	1	1	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	1	2	4
Con'ly, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
M'y'le, ss.	4	0	0	1	4
S'mith, 1b.	4	0	1	10	0
Smith, 3b.	4	1	2	0	0
Mann, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Strand, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Gowdy, c.	3	0	0	5	0
C'cher, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Devore, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
*Gilbert	1	0	0	0	0
†Dugey	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	33	1	6	24	12

*Batted for Mann in seventh inning.
†Batted for Strand in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Smith, Whitted.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Smith, Dooley. Stolen bases—Moran, Clark. Double plays—Moran to Clark; Evers to Smith. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 6. Bases on balls—Off Crutcher, 1; off Strand, 1; off Cheney, 1. Struck out—By Crutcher, 1; by Strand, 1; by Cheney, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart.

ZIMMERMAN DOES IT.

Heinie Gets Homer with Bases Full and Dodgers Lose, 8 to 6.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—By sticking close to their work, the Cubs accomplished a miracle today at the West Side Park. Their wonder feat consisted in overcoming a five-run handicap and beating the Brooklyn Dodgers, 8 to 6. So many features contributed to the outcome that a few will have to be overlooked in the scramble. The potent factor, however, was a Heinie Zimmerman hit, which turned out to be a homer, with the bags loaded in the fifth. Five runs went across in that turbulent round.

Another prominent performer was Casey Hageman, who convinced a few people that he can hit as well as pitch. He relieved Bert Humphries, who, in two innings, was touched for five runs. From the start of the third to the finish, Hageman held the visitors to one run, and between times knocked out one double and three singles.

The Cubs thoroughly enjoyed themselves swatting Pat Don Carlos Ragan. They peeled off twelve hits, many for extra bases, but all this was done after two innings had elapsed. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Leach, cf.	4	0	1	4	0
Good, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Saier, 1b.	5	1	1	12	0
Z'm'n, 3b.	4	2	1	2	0
Sch'te, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Sw'y, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4
Der'k, ss.	4	0	1	3	0
B'han, c.	4	2	2	5	1
H'ph's, p.	0	0	0	0	1
H'man, p.	4	2	4	0	1
Total.	35	8	12	27	10

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
St'gel, rf.	5	1	2	1	0
D'bert, 1b.	5	0	2	15	0
Myers, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Wheat, lf.	4	2	2	0	0
Egan, ss.	4	0	1	1	6
C'ah'w, 2b.	4	1	3	2	6
Gets, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
McC'y, c.	4	0	1	3	1
Ragan, p.	3	1	0	0	2
*B'field	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	37	6	11	24	18

*Batted for Ragan in ninth inning.

Errors—Egan, Cutshaw, Sweeney, Derrick.

Chicago	0	0	1	0	5	0	1	1	0	—8
Brooklyn	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Hageman, Daubert, Wheat. Three-base hits—Daubert, Bresnahan. Home runs—Wheat, Zimmerman. Hits—Off Humphries, 5 in 2 innings; off Hageman, 6 in 7 innings. Sacrifice hit—Getz. Double plays—Getz, Cutshaw, and Daubert. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Chicago, 5. Bases on balls—Off Ragan, 2. Struck out—By Hageman, 4; by Ragan, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Lincoln and Byron.

New Pitcher for Giants.

Announcement of the purchase by the Giants of Ollie Kirmayer, a pitcher, from the Decatur Club of the Three I League, was made yesterday. Kirmayer is considered one of the pitching sensations of the minor league season and will report to Manager McGraw at the close of the Three I League season early in September. At present he is leading the pitchers of the Western circuit. The Giants have secured a number of good men from the Three I organization, which is secured annually by Dick Kinsella, owner of the Springfield Club and scout for the New York Nationals. Larry Doyle, Olof Wilson, and Otey Crandall were some of the good ones unearthed by Kinsella in his own circuit.

American Association.

At Milwaukee—Kansas City, 3; Milwaukee, 8. (Nine innings; darkness.)
At Columbus—Columbus, 2; Cleveland, 1.

Tri-State League.

At Reading—Lancaster, 7; Reading, 5.
At Harrisburg—Harrisburg, 3; Wilmington, 1.
At Allentown—Allentown, 5; Trenton, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Nashville, 6; Memphis, 3.
At Atlanta—Chattanooga, 4; Atlanta, 3.
At Mobile—Mobile, 3; Montgomery, 0.
At New Orleans—Birmingham, 7; New Orleans, 0.

Virginia League.

At Portsmouth—Portsmouth, 7; Roanoke, 2.
At Petersburg—Norfolk, 10; Petersburg, 6.
At Richmond—Richmond, 12; Newport News, 0.

HAGERMAN HOLDS YANKS IN CHECK

Cleveland Pitcher Wild but Effective, and New York Loses, 4 to 3.

The Yankees and the Naps just naturally flew at each other's throats yesterday in the first desperate conflict of a four-game series which will probably decide the cellar championship. The conflict was so desperate and exciting an affair that the snoring of several wearied spectators could be heard above the roaring of Umpire Bill Dineen, who exhausted much of his lung power in exhorting the players to "get a hustle on." After getting a lead of four runs in the first three innings, Cleveland rested on its laurels, while the Yanks were collecting enough runs to make the final score, 4 to 3.

King Cole started to do the pitching for the Chancemen, but after Chapman had put a home run into the left field bleachers in the first and a fusillade of hits were made off him in the third, his crown began to wobble a trifle and Cy Pieh was hurried to the rescue. Pieh was taken out in the next inning to let Hartzell bat for him, and the game was finished by Marty McHale, the Irish Thrush, who did very well.

The Yanks made a splendid rally in the ninth, scoring two runs and coming within one of tying the score. "Birdie" Cree, rather than delay dinner for the wildly excited spectators, struck out before any more damage could be done.

The victory only proves that if Joe Birmingham wants to make sure of last place in the American League he'll have to do much worse than he's doing at present, and probably get rid of Lajoie and a few more of his sluggers. Unless he takes some such desperate measure as this the Yankees are going to give him an awful fight for the place.

It was Lajoie's single in the third which scored two of the Naps' runs and paved the way for Cole's downfall. Chapman had followed up his home run in the first with a double at the start of the third inning, and Jackson followed him with a base on balls. Lajoie's single at this juncture scored both Jackson and Chapman, although Lajoie went out at second trying to stretch it into a double. Kirke followed him with a two-base hit and scored on Turner's single. This made the Naps' total four runs and seemed to satisfy them, for they made no great effort to increase the number.

The Yankees started their scoring in the fourth inning by a great batting rally. They didn't get any hits, but they got three bases on balls. After Sweeney and Maisel had got passes, Cole got to first when Chapman dropped Wambsganss's throw and there were three on bases.

With Daniel Boone at bat, the situation looked very bright for the Yanks. Daniel is likely to get a base on balls at any time. Once in a while he gets a hit, too. Daniel ran true to form and got his base on balls, which naturally forced Sweeney in with a run. After this the rally was ended by Daley and Cook's easy outs and one run had been scored. Great applause!

The Yankees made another batting rally in the ninth. They got two bases on balls and a hit. Daniel Boone got another pass, as did Pete Daley, and both scored. Lute Cook singled and Nemo Leibold's error. With Cook on second, Cree struck out and ended the game.

Hagerman pitched a good game, although he was wild at times, and all three of the Yankee runs were due to bases on balls.

Birmingham sprung something new to the unsuspecting New York public when he introduced Wambsgans to play short stop. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
L'bold, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
C'man, 2b.	4	2	2	3	2
J'kson, rf.	3	1	0	1	0
LaJoie, 1b.	4	0	1	12	0
Kirke, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Turner, 3b.	4	0	2	2	2
W'b'g's, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
O'Neill, c.	3	0	1	8	0
H'm'n, p.	4	0	0	0	1
Total.	33	4	9	27	8

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Boone, 2b.	3	1	1	3	2
Daley, lf.	3	1	0	3	1
Cook, rf.	5	0	2	1	0
Pratt, cf.	4	0	0	2	0
Mullen, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	0	1	2
Sw'y, c.	2	1	0	8	0
M'sel, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1
Cole, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Pieh, p.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Hartzell	1	0	0	0	0
McH'e, p.	1	0	0	0	0
†N'maker	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	31	3	4	27	7

*Batted for Pieh in the fourth inning.
†Batted for McHale in the ninth inning.
‡Batted for Leibold in eighth inning.

Cleveland	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Errors—Liebold, Wambsgans, Kirke. Home Run—Chapman. Sacrifice hot—Cree. Stolen bases—Chapman, Jackson. Left on bases—New York, 10; Cleveland, 5. Double play—Boone and Muller. Bases on balls—Off Cole, 1; off Pieh, 1; off McHale, 1; off Hagerman, 8. Struck out—By Pieh, 2; by McHale, 4; by Hagerman, 2. Hits—Off Cole, 7 in two and one-third innings; off Pieh, none in one and two-thirds innings; off McHale, 2 in five innings. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Sheridan.

Athletics Break Even with Tigers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18.—The double-header here today resulted in an even break, Detroit winning the first game, 8 to 2, and Philadelphi, the second, 2 to 1. "South paws" got the better of the two pitching duels, Coveleskie winning from Shawkey in the opening game and Plank from Reynolds, and Boehler in the second event. Although Barry was knocked out by a collision with Oldring in the first game, he put up a creditable exhibition shortstop and accepted eleven chances in each contest. Bush also gave a remarkable exhibition and robbed the home team of several hits. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	3	0	1	4	0
Mor'ty, 3b.	3	0	0	1	3
Cobb, cf.	4	0	1	1	0
C'ford, rf.	3	2	1	1	0
Veach, lf.	3	0	2	1	0
K'v'h, 2b.	3	0	1	1	2
Burns, 1b.	3	0	0	16	1
Stan'g, c.	3	0	0	3	0
Cov'kie, p.	3	1	2	1	4
Total.	29	3	8	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	0	1	0	0
Walsh, cf.	3	0	1	4	1
C'lins, 2b.	2	0	0	4	2
Oldr'g, lf.	4	1	1	1	0
Barry, ss.	3	1	0	2	8
Johns, 3b.	3	0	0	1	2
Sh'key, p.	3	0	0	0	3
*Strunk	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	30	2	4	27	18

*Batted for Shawkey in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Bush, Veach, Walsh. Three-base hit—Cobb. Sacrifice hits—Moriarty, Kavanagh. Stolen bases—Barry, Schang, Collins. Double plays—Bush and Burns; Collins and McInnis. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 7. First base on balls—Off Coveleskie, 5; off Shawkey, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Coveleskie, Murphy; by Shawkey, Burns. Struck out—By Coveskie, 1; by Shawkey, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	2	1	2	0	0
Walsh, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Col'ns, 2b.	3	1	0	4	1
F.B'k'r, 3b.	4	0	1	0	3
M'lin's, 1b.	3	0	0	10	1
Str'nk, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Barry, ss.	3	0	1	3	3
Lapp, c.	2	0	0	7	3
Plank, c.	3	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	2	4	27	16

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	0	0	3	3
Mor'ty, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
Cobb, cf.	2	0	0	1	0
C'w'd, rf.	4	0	2	0	1
Veach, lf.	3	0	1	2	0
D.Baker, c.	2	0	0	2	1
McKee, c.	0	0	0	0	0
M'f'lds, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Boehler, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Heilman.	1	0	0	0	0
†Dubuc	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	1	6	24	15

*Batted for D. Baker in eighth inning.
†Batted for Reynolds in eighth inning.

Error—Collins.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Kavanagh. Hits—Off Reynolds, 4 in 7 innings; off Boehler, none in 1 inning. Sacrifice hits—Walsh, (2,) Veach. Stolen base—Burns. Double plays—Barry and Collins. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 5. First base on balls—Off Reynolds, 3; off Boehler, 1; off Plank, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 1. Struck out—By Reynolds, 1; by Plank, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill.

"Babe" Ruth Goes to Providence.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—George Ruth, a pitcher recently obtained by the Boston American League Club from the Baltimore International League team, was transferred today to the Providence club of the International League.

FED LEADER IN NEW YORK.

Gilmore Says Outlaws Have Signed Eleven Major League Players.

President James L. Gilmore of the Federal League was among the spectators at yesterday's game between the Yankees and Cleveland. The outlaw leader denied that he was here on business and said that he just came to New York on a visit. He was accompanied by George S. Ward of the Brooklyn Federal League Club.

Gilmore denied that he knew anything about the disappearance of Ray Caldwell, the Yankee pitcher, who deserted the team after being fined $300 by Manager Chance. "I don't know anything about Caldwell," said Gilmore, "but if there was no ten-day clause in his contract, as is claimed, the Federal League would have nothing to do with him. We do not intend to meddle in any way with players under legitimate contracts."

The Federal League President said that the new organization has signed eleven players at present in the National and American Leagues for next year. He refused to say who these players are on the ground that it would be unfair to the players. "Among the eleven," he said, "we have some of the best men in the two older leagues."

Gilmore denied the truth of a report that the Federal League was attempting to have some of the minor leagues in the Northwest break off from organized ball and became dependents of the Federals. The report was that Fielder A. Jones, the former White Sox manager, who has been engaged to manage the St. Louis Feds, had been selected to start such a rebellion against organized ball and was doing pioneer work to that end among the minor league club owners in that section. Gilmore said that Jones will confine his efforts to the management of the St. Louis club.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Tip Tops Succumb to Fine Pitching and Lose Double-Header.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 18.—Excellent pitching enabled Kansas City to win two games from Brooklyn today, 4 to 1 and 5 to 0. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Kansas City	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	1

Batteries—Finneran, Houck, and Land; Cullop and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Kansas City	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	9	1

Batteries—Seaton and Land; Packard and Easterly.

AT INDIANAPOLIS.

									R.	H.	E.
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1
Indianapolis	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	1

Batteries—Walker and Derry; Billiard and Rariden.

AT ST. LOUIS.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2

Batteries—Krapp, Moran, and Blair; Willett, Keupper, and Simon.

AT CHICAGO.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	4	1

Batteries—Quinn, Suggs, and Jacklitsch; Fiske, Lange, Wilson, and Block.

St. Louis Would Retain Brown.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 18.—"Every effort will be made to retain Mordecai Brown as a pitcher for the St. Louis Federals," said President Steininger of the local club today. If he does he will be paid his present managerial salary. If Brown refuses to play with St. Louis he will be traded to some other Federal League club.

Washington Beats the Browns.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Washington won today's game from St. Louis, 8 to 2. For six innings Hamilton pitched good ball, but he weakened in the seventh, and three hits and a base on balls netted the Nationals three runs. The locals scored five more runs in the eighth on four singles off Hamilton and Jamieson, and an error. Austin showed his displeasure at a decision at third by hurling the ball to the ground and was banished. The score:

WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moel'r, rf.	5	0	3	0	1
Fost'r, 3b.	4	0	0	3	5
Mitch'l, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
G'ndil, 1b.	3	1	1	12	1
M'gr'e, 2b.	3	0	0	4	3
Sh'nks, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
M'B'de, ss.	4	2	1	2	1
A'smith, c.	4	2	2	5	1
Ehmke, p.	4	2	2	0	2
Shaw, p.	1	1	0	0	0
†A. W'ms.	1	0	1	0	0
§Schaefer.	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	38	8	12	36	14

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
How'd, 1b.	5	1	0	7	0
Shot'n, cf.	4	0	2	1	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	0	0	2	1
E.W'r, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
G.W'm's, rf.	0	0	0	1	0
Wal'ce, ss.	3	0	1	3	0
Jamieson, p.	4	0	2	0	1
Leavan, ss.	0	0	0	0	1
Austin, 3b.	1	0	0	0	3
H'm't'n, p.	2	1	0	0	3
James, p.	0	0	0	0	0
†C. W'ker.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	2	5	23	12

*Ainsmith out; hit by batted ball.
†Batted for Agnew in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Engel in seventh inning.
§Ran for A. Williams in seventh inning.
||Wallace out; batted out of turn.
Errors—Pratt, Agnew, Foster.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	—8
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Shotten (2,) Gandil. Hits—Off Hamilton, 3 in 6 innings, (none out in eighth;) off James, 3 in 1 inning; off Engel, 4 in 7 innings; off Shaw, 1 in 2 innings. Sacrifice hits—Austin, Gandil. Stolen base—Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Washington, 5. First base on balls—Off Hamilton, 3; off Engel, 3; off Shaw, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 2. Struck out—By Hamilton, 1; by Engel, 3; by Shaw, 1. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Evans and Egan.

Yankees Get Left-Hander.

The New York Americans have purchased Alfred Watkins, a left-handed pitcher, from the Portland Club of the New England League. Watkins will stay with Portland until the end of the New England League season. After that he will join the Yankees and immediately begin to win games for them.

Last Call for Bushers.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 18.—A number of Central League ball players held under option by other clubs were recalled today, according to President Louis Heilbroner. Harry Grant, Fort Wayne, by Chattanooga; Turner, by Columbus, Ohio, club; Tape of Evansville

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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19, 1914.

THE HIGHER NEUTRALITY.

Admirable in purpose, in spirit, and in form is President WILSON'S second proclamation of neutrality. Officially he proclaimed our neutrality upon the breaking out of the war, enumerating acts prohibited by our laws and the laws of nations. He now enjoins upon the American people the duty of safeguarding their speech and conduct in such a way that no needless offense may be given to the citizens or subjects of the nations now at war. "Every man who really loves America," says the President, "will act "and speak in the true spirit of im- "partiality and fairness and friendliness to all concerned." He points out that the people of the United States have been drawn chiefly from these European nations. Interest and sympathy, which are quite beyond control, will here incline to one and there to another of the belligerents, but when it is so easy to excite passion and so difficult to allay it, the President with great wisdom dwells upon the heavy responsibility of those who by unguarded utterance may arouse animosities inconsistent with that spirit of true neutrality which he rightly holds it is our obligation to observe. He speaks a solemn warning against that "most essential "breach of neutrality which may "spring out of partisanship, out of "passionately taking sides."

It was with this feeling and with this sense of the duty of the finer and higher neutrality that THE TIMES said in its issue of Sunday, Aug. 9:

> With the nations now at war in Europe we of the United States are at peace. They are our friends, all of them are our friends, and we deeply and sincerely deplore the quarrels that make them enemies to each other. Our Government has proclaimed its neutrality, but our people also are neutrals. It would be unbecoming in us to exult over the disasters that may befall any of the embattled nations. Whatever may be our opinions, whatever our views, upon questions of right or wrong, wherever we may place the blame and responsibility for the calamity of war, we can not, we shall not, rejoice over the defeat of one or exult over the triumph of another of these nations for whose people we entertain sentiments of disinterested friendship.

Of innumerable private utterances there can, of course, be no record, and the monitor there is within the individual mind. The words which the President addresses to the American people will have a marked and fortunate tendency to restrain ill-judged speech and to make every man mindful of the fact that some, at least, among those who listen to him may feel and evince displeasure. This restraint, we think, has been pretty consistently felt and shown by those in this country who have the responsibility of public utterance. The European war is deplored here, it is much disliked. In discussions concerning the origin of the outbreak there have been some attempts to fix the responsibility. That is not unneutral, that is not partisanship, it is a free exercise of the right of public opinion. It is but an anticipation of the verdict of history. For such opinions known facts and published documents have served as a basis.

With the actual news of the war, the case has been different. It has been different for reasons altogether beyond the control of those whose business it is to publish the news. The news chiefly is such as military authority chooses to give out, and there is a rigid censorship, in which the customary stupidities of the censor are freely exhibited. An account of a battle written by one good newspaper reporter viewing the fray from a hilltop would be worth more to the public than the biased reports of all the general officers engaged. Germany being ringed about by enemy countries the news of the war printed in this country has of necessity been derived from French and British sources. Some of it has been untrue, no doubt. It has been printed because it was what the newspapers could get, not what they desired. American newspaper correspondents in Berlin who would have been glad to send whatever news Germany had to give out, have been expelled from the city and the direct cable service of Germany has been interrupted. These hindrances have vexed the newspapers even more than they have vexed their readers. They would be exceedingly well pleased to present not merely the news of both sides as given out from headquarters, but the actual and impartial chronicle of day-to-day events in the war.

Inasmuch as the American newspapers have been bitterly assailed because of the necessarily defective quality of the news they print, we feel that the wise words of the President should be taken to heart more particularly by a certain class of our population which, perhaps, has special need of this kindly counsel. It is in the German-American press and by German-Americans that the American newspapers have been vilified for the offense of publishing such news as they could get. They have been described as a lying press, they have been accused of suppressing news favorable to Germany and of inventing and doctoring news in a sense hostile to Germany. These exhibitions of ill-temper have been observed with surprise and with much regret. They are without any justifying occasion, and while we must pardon much to the feelings and even to the passions due to ties of blood and kindred, we think that the President's sober admonition to moderation in speech and conduct may be specially commended to our citizens of German descent. They are Americans, and it is the opinion of the President that Americans should show a spirit of impartiality toward the participants in this deplorable war. For those of that race who are not as yet citizens, whose status is that of strangers within our gates, the President's words are specially suitable for guidance. These warring nations are our friends. We hope that they, all of them, will be friends when the treaties have been signed that will end the war. In our own interest, then, the higher neutrality which the President urges upon us should be observed. "My thought is of America," says the President, "a nation that "neither sits in judgment upon others "nor is disturbed in her own counsels, "and which keeps herself fit and free "to do what is honest and disinterested, and truly serviceable for the "peace of the world."

GOV. GLYNN'S CANDIDACY.

Doubtless Gov. GLYNN speaks sincerely when he says that he will not be the candidate of any faction. Events, however, are stronger than he, and they are rapidly crowding him into the position where he will have to be the Tammany candidate in the factional fight now beginning. Mr. HENNESSY is undisguisedly a factional candidate; he rests his claim entirely on his opposition to Tammany Hall and declares war upon it, a war that as it progresses will further embitter the feeling already bitter enough between the two factions. Tammany supports Gov. GLYNN, and that will make him the candidate of the Tammany faction, whether he likes it or not.

This factional fight may not prevent the election of a Democratic Governor. If the anti-Democratic vote is divided, if the Republicans nominate WHITMAN and the Progressives HINMAN, any Democrat, however weak, may be able to slip in. It is not yet certain that they will do this, however; they have shown on previous occasions a surprising ability to get together just before the nominations are made, and if they should unite and nominate HINMAN the Democrats will have need of their strongest man. They will need a man who is not only strong in himself, but is not weakened by the hostility of any faction.

Gov. GLYNN will have to face several things which will make it doubtful if he is such a man. The independents are generally against him. As HENNESSY'S campaign progresses and he marks deeper the cleavage between the factions, the Governor will more and more be made to appear the Tammany candidate. The suspicion that he has tried vainly to make a deal with HEARST will hurt him. The heart-burnings over the Sulzer episode have not been wholly cured. All these things, thrashed out as they will be before the September primaries, will leave scars. It is already certain that many Democrats will not vote for him.

If the Democrats are to win, they must nominate a man both strong in himself and strong in his aloofness from factional entanglements. GEORGE MCANENY is not only the strongest man who could be named in any case, but he has taken no part in the bitter struggle now under way. Organization men have sometimes been known to acquiesce in the nomination of a good man not identified with them, and even with a record of hostility to them, for the sake of victory at the polls. Once nominated, he would be wholly satisfactory to Democrats of every kind. Even against a union on HINMAN, he would probably be elected. There is no such probability in the case of either Mr. GLYNN or Mr. HENNESSY. If the Democrats care anything for victory, they will nominate him.

REMOVING TRADE OBSTACLES.

Probably under no conditions less compelling than the present would it have been possible to pass a law so radical as the Ship Registry bill. In fact, the relaxation of the navigation restrictions is so great that it could not have been enacted if the maritime necessary to make the bill effective had been expressed in terms. In other words, if the President's declaration of the discretion which the bill gives him, and which must be exercised before it can be useful, had been set forth it would have been blocked longer than it was. No doubt this is one reason why the bill was passed in that form.

Another reason is that the subject is not one suitable for enactment into law. The terms upon which capital will be invested in foreign shipping are subject to negotiation. The President will wish to use his discretion as broadly as is necessary to give force to the bill which has his approval, and yet he will not wish to use it too broadly. Within his discretion there is room for negotiation, and there is every reason to expect that much good business will be done between the President and men of business whom he recently has welcomed into his confidence.

There is reason for rejoicing at the progress thus made. Yet it is desirable to remember that under the recent manner of legislation the laws are not complete when they leave the lawmakers' hands. Congress recently has seemed to think that a thing was done when it was turned over to some other authority to do. It is nearly thirty years since the ratemaking authority was remitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with relief that it was disposed of. Yet the question of railway rates was never more troublesome or unsettled than at the present time. The Trade Commission bill now pending proposes to settle the "unfair competition" problem by turning it over to the Commission to be created. These are only examples of how Congress dodges difficulties rather than settles them, with the result that the books are full of laws that are not laws. There is a great body of enactments whose effect is unknown until reference is made to declarations and interpretations by hybrid bodies which are making laws although not lawmakers, and administering law although not executives. It is usual to say that the executive is encroaching upon the legislative department. In fact Congress is abdicating, confessing that it is not competent to settle questions which it raises and refers to others. We are experiencing the embarrassment of having railway rates made laws, we are likely to experience embarrassment by having competition regulated by a bureau, and—happily—we are likely to have the strangle hold upon our shipping relaxed by Presidential discretion.

BELGIUM'S WAR CAPITAL.

In moving its capital from Brussels to Antwerp, one of the most strongly fortified cities of Europe, Belgium has prepared for extreme eventualities. The little kingdom is well guarded by forts, and the comment of the German War Office that the steel fortifications about Liège could not be taken by storm may be repeated with double emphasis concerning Antwerp. The "dead hand" which the name of the city and its heraldry curiously betoken has never been stretched over its defenses. WELLINGTON built twenty-two fortresses about Antwerp in the three years after Waterloo. New requirements necessitated dismantling seventeen of these in 1859 and the conversion of the city into a great intrenched camp, devised by the genius of Gen. BRIALMONT, with heavily armored detached forts. In 1878, and from time to time up to the present, new forts and batteries have been added to meet the needs of modern warfare.

The military engineers consider Antwerp impregnable. So long as its communications by sea are preserved the city can hold out indefinitely. The way from Liège to Antwerp is increasingly difficult. The new capital, protected without by the armies of the allies and within by a garrison of 100,000 Belgians—enough to sally forth to repel invaders—should be safe enough during the course of this war.

THE CZAR AND THE POLES.

In the confused history of Europe for the last century and a half the Poles stand out as a people with the most intense national feeling and desire for independence and with the least capacity for unity and order. Since their territory was first divided, in 1772, because of the greed, treachery, and factional animosity of some of the leaders, it has twice, in 1793 and 1795, suffered from the scalpel of conquering neighbors, and has twice been torn by revolution, with disastrous results because its people could not unite in fighting for an object which they deeply desired. Meanwhile, the Poles taken over by Russia, Prussia, and Austria have stubbornly resisted the attempt of each Government to crush their national feeling and to merge them in the respective nationalities.

The effort at absorption has been much the same in each of the three countries, and has been cruelly oppressive, though least so, perhaps, in Russia. Now the Czar of Russia, realizing that the discontented Poles on his western frontier are a serious peril in a war with Germany and Austria, has made a generous bid for their loyalty. He does not offer them independence, which is what they long for, but he promises them autonomy, the use of their own language in courts and schools, freedom of religion, and the management of their domestic affairs under Russian suzerainty. By this bid, undoubtedly he hopes not only to gain the support of his own Polish subjects, but to win, if not this support, the friendly feeling of the Poles in Germany and Austria. He plans to turn the eyes of these elements in the camp of his enemies across the Russian border and to kindle among them aspirations that have for a long time been severely repressed. He seeks to strengthen himself, and possibly to weaken his foes.

Obviously, this is, in a sense, a promise made under duress. If it accomplish its purpose, will it be kept? Remembering how lightly the obligation of good faith rests on the conscience of an autocrat, it is permitted to doubt. But it is also permitted to hope. Even an autocrat, whose decision is final and whose word is law, is not wholly independent of those with whom and by whom he works. The Czar has established in his own realm a body to whom he has granted certain powers and rights, and who, however he may change these, retain a representative character, are in some measure the organ of popular opinion and popular will. Should he, if victorious, break his promise to the Poles, he would have to reckon with his own people, no longer either wholly deaf and blind or wholly voiceless. They would see in his ill-faith peril for such rights as they have won, and they would make their resentment felt.

Again, the Czar must take account of his allies. The promise he has made will be acclaimed with deep satisfaction by the people of each of the two great democracies who have taken up arms in his defense. They will hail it as a definite and valuable advance toward the principle of self-government to which they render allegiance and which is vitally precious to them. In the final adjustment, if they be successful, they would resist with all their influence any violation of that promise. They would doubtless hold themselves to be the indorsers of it, and they would have means to secure it. And still again it is to be noted that Germany is reported to have promised similar treatment to the Poles within her boundaries. When peace comes, it is not improbable that the principle of representative government may be found to have been substantially extended among a people to whom it has long been rigorously denied.

PRICES OF FOODS.

One effect which dealers in foods that will not be demanded by the warlike peoples of Europe failed to foresee when they exacted higher prices is that consumers have cut down their orders. Even in the case of foods that have not gone up in price the same economy rules. The housewives have been scared.

In consequence, meats have already been offered at lower prices. Flour, sugar, and dried beans cost more because it is safe to withhold them, anticipating a big foreign demand. But foods that perish or deteriorate in storage can hardly await the issue of a great naval battle that will release the shipping of a victorious power for transport. They have been produced in this country in bountiful measure, they must be consumed here. If high prices are asked for them now, a glut will send them down.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Waterloo, Old and New.

So different are the conditions and methods of modern warfare from those of a hundred years ago that no duplication at all exact of the battle that made Waterloo perhaps the most famous of villages is to be expected. Indeed, that great plain, even more bare now than it was when the Napoleonic adventure ended there, is not likely to be the scene of serious fighting, but the operations of other days will none the less have their effect on those on a vastly greater scale which seem to be impending, for everything connected with the Waterloo campaign has been studied with minutest care by the officers of every army, and it is a "terrain" with which the military experts are more familiar than with any other in the world.

Books enough on the subject have been written to fill a big library, and maps enough to fill another are available. This insures both sides against what may be called topographical surprises and mistakes of the kind that had so much influence on the result of the former conflict. The uncertainties of war, however, are innumerable, and it is not to be assumed that the next battle of Waterloo will be a more scientific execution of pre-arranged plans. The personal equation and the laws of chance will come into play now as then.

It is somewhat discouraging that the same nations, though differently grouped, meet in deadly conflict after the lapse of a full century, and meet, too, just when preparations were making to celebrate a century of peace between ourselves and one of them. Yet the people who have been indulging in cynical comment on the present setback to the peace movement forget that this cataclysmic eruption may be a final clearing away of the remaining conditions that produce war, the beginning of a more sincere and more lasting amity among nations the world over. The horrors of war have always been realized, but never as now have its unreason and absurdity been appreciated. And nothing can long survive that.

Exchanges Will Be Resumed.

To the losses by war which the nations of Europe are already counting and estimating, they should add another, and perhaps not the least—the effect on their future trade and profits which will follow the discovery here that many of the things hitherto done for us by foreigners we can very well do and make for ourselves by the use of our own resources.

Secretary LANE is already exhorting us to activity in that direction and the National Association of Manufacturers is seeking reports from its members as to their capacity for supplying the American markets with various articles which we have been buying abroad. Response will be many and prompt, no doubt, for to not a few cause our dependence on Europe has been partly a matter of habit and partly of recognition of minute advantages possessed by this or that country in particular lines of production. The war has destroyed thousands of these advantages, for the time being, and before they exist again we shall have formed other habits and under the most efficient of all forms of "protection" our manufacturers will have learned to supply our needs.

They will be sure, however, to make us pay well for the favor, and talk about doing everything for ourselves should not make us forget that it is not always or necessarily wise to do a thing because we can. Division of labor among nations, according to natural skill and material, is as judicious and economic as is the same division among individuals, and our present deprivation of foreign goods is far from sufficient reason for determining to do no more buying from our neighbors. The usual state of the world is peace, not war, and it is to the former condition, not to the latter, that life must be adjusted. As has been well said, pineapples can be raised in Vermont, but to do so is not expedient.

Disbelief Well Justified.

One of the English war correspondents who has had an opportunity to see many of the German soldiers against whom so many and such terrible cruelties have been charged, says that he does not believe the stories. The reason he gives for his incredulity is that they are not the kind of men who would be capable of committing the reported atrocities.

While this hardly proves that there have been no deeds of needless savagery, indefensible even in time of war, the correspondent's argument from his observations and knowledge is sound, and it should be applied by the rest of us when we read tales of murderous brutality of which only utterly uncivilized peoples would be capable.

Of the American refugees, no inconsiderable number admit or proclaim that their treatment was as good as they could expect, and that their experiences were of inconvenience rather than of suffering. Many others underwent real perils and hardships, but usually it can be seen that these were the results of military necessity, not of evil intention. The alien tourist, caught in the desperate hurry of a nation's mobilization for war, cannot reasonably demand that his or her interests and comforts be very tenderly considered.

That there has been some shooting of civilians in Alsace and Belgium is presumably true, but the enormity of that depends on the point of view—on whether one sees heroism or murder in shooting at the invaders from windows and roofs of private houses.

THE JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Suggested by the Kaiser Himself, It Now Adds Another Foe in Arms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The "advice" given by the Japanese Government to the German Emperor to evacuate Kiau-chau furnishes a dramatic illustration of the occasional irony of history.

Every one knows that Kiau-chau—situated, by the way, almost directly opposite Port Arthur, from which Germany with the assistance of Russia "advised" Japan to move after her successful war against China—was seized by the "mailed fist" in the course of that amusing crusade upon which Prince Henry of Prussia embarked in 1897 for the purpose of "preaching the holy gospel of Your Sacred Majesty's authority." (Das Evangelium Eurer geheiligten Majestaet). But few people are aware that the Anglo-Japanese Alliance—the instrument which is being so politely used to remove the "mailed fist" from the throat of China—was originally devised in accordance with the "advice" kindly tendered to the British Government by the German Emperor.

Those were the days when the Kaiser used playfully to refer to the British Cabinet as "the Nincompoops." Thinking to erect a barrier against Russian expansion, the "Nincompoops" had concluded an agreement called the Anglo-German Agreement, in which the principle of the open door and of Chinese territorial integrity was enunciated. The German Emperor obligingly placed his signature to the agreement and then, Imperial tongue in cheek, smilingly explained to the world that the agreement was aimed not at the legitimate ambitions of Russia in Manchuria but at the land-grabbing designs of Great Britain in the Yangtse-Kiang. His Chancellor nicknamed the agreement the "Yangtse-Kiang Agreement."

When the Nincompoops expressed their disappointment at this attitude the Emperor replied in effect: "You really cannot expect me to impair my friendship with Russia. Why do you not conclude a Treaty of Alliance with Japan?"

I happen to know that in his rôle of the "friend" of Great Britain, the Emperor repeatedly urged the Japanese alliance upon the favorable consideration of that country, and when the alliance was concluded he clapped the British Ambassador on the back and cried "Well done; that is the most sensible thing the Nincompoops have done for a long time." And forthwith proceeded to strengthen his friendship with Russia at the expense of Great Britain.

Now the instrument forged by the Emperor to make irrevocable the antagonism between Russia and Britain has been turned by those countries and Japan against its creator. These facts should give pause to those "patriots" in the Staats-Zeitung who are appealing to Uncle Sam to "Wake Up" and save their Emperor from the deadly effects of a weapon of his own contriving.

W. F.

New York, Aug. 18, 1914.

Panhandlers' Use of the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you aware that the Panhandler Patriots are using the war in Europe to aid their cause in New York? No? Listen: A fairly well appearing man accosted me in Broadway last night and requested a small personal loan, as he was a stranded reservist arrived from the West to go forward to fight in defense of his native land, and he couldn't get a ship and hadn't the means to return whence he came. Not wishing to further embarrass the already embarrassed patriot, I asked him no question, so he could tell me no lies, and left him, but I did not leave him a loan. This last may sound like a joke, but it is not.

W. L.

New York, Aug. 17, 1914.

American Traders Suspected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We will need more than an American merchant marine in South America to compete successfully against Britons and Germans after the war. I have been informed, on good authority, that American merchants and manufacturers are discredited in South America because of their persistency in shipping inferior merchandise. When an Englishman or a German sells merchandise, invariably the purchaser receives good value. Not so the American; he is forever trying to "put something over" on his customer by delivering inferior goods.

New York, Aug. 18, 1914. G.

"CHILD SLAVES."

Not 2,000,000 Working in American Factories and Industries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letter to THE TIMES from Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary National Child Labor Committee, taking you to task for saying a good word on the effectiveness of the movement in this country to prohibit the working of small children in factories, mines, and mills. I did not see your editorial article, but I was certainly amazed at Mr. Lovejoy's letter. In the first place if, after all the effort and money expended by the National Child Labor Committee, aided by the trade unions, the women's clubs, and other humanitarian organizations, in the last fifteen years, there has been no progress, as Mr. Lovejoy tries to imply, then that organization should acknowledge its failure, retire from the field, and let some one else "get on the job." At any rate, it would have no right to continue to call upon the public for funds to carry on its work.

Mr. Lovejoy says in his letter: "Although the United States has made progress in protecting her children, the existing 2,000,000 odd child workers can scarcely be overlooked, and I am sure none of your readers will feel that we are yet very far 'advanced' in the way of child labor reform." Now, I want to make a general statement about this "two million" obsession which, starting from 1900, continues with Mr. Lovejoy to the present day. It is that there never was a more dishonest use made of the United States census figures than that which has been made of them by the Socialists and their sympathisers in the matter of child labor, and the National Child Labor Committee is nearly as guilty in this respect as Debs and the Socialist Party. After the 1900 census one talked of 2,000,000 little wage slaves under 14 years of age in factories, mines, and mills, and the other talked of 4,000,000 of such little wage slaves, while the fact is, as was shown by that census so plainly that no honest person with a thimbleful of brains could fail to discover it, that two-thirds of the total number of children employed, which was in fact 1,765,000 and not 2,000,000, were in agriculture, on the farm, and not in "factories, mines and mills," and that three-fourths of the remainder were over 14 years of age, the limit fixed by the model bill drafted by the National Child Labor Committee itself in 1905. In other words, as shown by the census of 1900, instead of 2,000,000 children under 14 years of age being employed in factories, mines, and mills there were in all the non-agricultural occupations together just 186,358 children under 14 years of age; too many, to be sure, but neither 2,000,000 nor 4,000,000. By the 1910 census, the figures of which have just been made available, the number of children under 14 years of age employed in all gainful occupations outside of agricultural pursuits has been reduced to 95,829, or, in other words, from 1900 to 1910 there has been a reduction of 50 per cent. in actual number, without taking into account the natural increase in population, which would make the percentage of reduction larger.

It certainly is gratifying to find that in the mining industry, the figures for which show that in 1900 there were employed 9,000 and in 1910 2,403 children, the reduction is over 72 per cent. in the ten years. In the glass industry, the employment of children in which has been so much exploited by the radicals, there were in 1910 just 449 under 14 years of age employed, as against 1,483 in 1900. In the cotton mills, where the employment of child labor, especially in the South, has been the slowest to yield to the assaults of all humanitarian people, the number of children under 14 years has been reduced from 19,000 in 1900 to 11,811 in 1910.

Since 1910 more States have enacted child labor legislation and the administration of child labor laws has become more stringent, so that a census today would probably show that the number of children under 14 years of age reported in 1910 as employed in factories, mines, and mills has been reduced by one half, and by the time the next census is taken it is likely that there will be no children under 14 years of age working in non-agricultural industries in the United States.

F. G. R. GORDON.

Haverhill, Mass., Aug. 12, 1914.

Sky's Flaming Sword Scabbarded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Noting that "J. T. H." seems to be anxious about the usual "flaming sword" seen in the heavens about the time the war alarm is turned in and wants to know if anybody has seen it, or where it is, permit me to inform him, THE TIMES and its readers that nobody has seen it—if perfectly sober—and that it is not, any more. I know this to be true because the traditional flaming sword was never meant to swing through the heavens when occupied by modern aeroplanes, and as this is the first war in which aeroplanes have pre-empted the heavenly spaces for their use, the famous flaming sword of other years has been shoved into its scabbard as a has-been. This is an age of progress and swords that flame in the heavens are no longer in the high efficiency class with aeroplanes which do not flame if they can possibly prevent it. This information is guaranteed reliable, and people looking for the flaming sword might as well close their telescopes.

W. J. L.

New York, Aug. 17, 1914.

Belgian Misery to Relieve.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The first sufferings of the war have fallen chiefly upon the Belgians. Ought we not, if we wish to relieve misery, be prompt to aid? Let me call attention to the Belgian Bureau, 115 Maritime Building, 8 and 10 Bridge Street, New York City, where the Rev. J. F. Stillemans, director, or the Rev. O. A. Nys will gladly receive and immediately forward contributions in aid of the distressed people and the wounded and sick soldiers in the hospitals at present. Those people of Belgium least able to bear the burdens of war's devastations are in sudden need. I have been repeatedly on the battleground of 1914, and realize the situation.

WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

Ithaca, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1914.

THE EXPIATION.

Mars the insatiate, sanguine deity,
The flame is on his altar-fanes once more!
And spectral Death stands waiting at the door
Where women sit alone in misery.
The patient land and the long weary sea
Shiver expectant, while the rage and roar
Of combat deepen, and the mountains moar
Watch what the awful holocaust may be.
But over all the dreadful battle-din,
Loosed as it were from out the mouth of Hell,
The shock, the thunder-boom, the wails, the groans,
Another sound may rise—who can foretell?
But will that expiate this slaughter-sin,
The cries of kings upon their crumbling thrones!

CLINTON SCOLLARD.

ROOSEVELT GREETED BY CROWDS IN MAINE

Makes Two Speeches and Hammers Wilson's Panama Canal Policy.

AVOIDS ALL FUSION TALK

Weary of "Misgovernment by Lawsuit," He Says of New Haven Dissolution Action.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 18.—The Progressives of Maine gave Col. Roosevelt a rousing welcome today, and he responded with two stirring speeches in which he bitterly assailed the Democratic Administration and the bosses and stood firmly by the policies on which the new party was founded. It was straight-out Progressive Party talk, and while the Colonel studiously refrained from any reference to fusion in New York—a matter which came near to causing a revolt in the Progressive organization here—his words seemed to satisfy the throngs.

The reception in this State was quite a different affair from his campaign in Massachusetts yesterday, and it seemed a good deal like the campaigning days of 1912 all over again. The crowds and the cheers had an electrifying effect upon Roosevelt. In the afternoon, at Lewiston, and in the evening, at Portland, the Colonel went at it hammer and tongs. The meetings were held in the City Halls, and they were filled to overflowing while crowds hung about in the street unable to gain entrance.

Probably more than 6,000 Progressives heard the Colonel in the halls. Thousands of others greeted him in the streets in small towns on the route.

The great war in Europe was again discussed by the Colonel at Lewiston. He suddenly burst forth:

"When I wanted to be sure that we would be at peace with everyone I sent the fleet around the world."

There was wild cheering then, and the Colonel was forced to stop a moment until quiet was restored.

"We have a middling clear idea of what treaties are worth unless backed up by force," continued Mr. Roosevelt. "In the last two weeks we have seen how useless these treaties were when not backed up. Now, I like treaties, but I like something to back them up with as well."

The course of the Democratic Administration in repealing the free tolls law was made the subject of especially bitter attack, which roused the crowds to renewed enthusiasm. The Colonel charged that the President had advocated the repeal in order to get an ally—he did not use the name England, however—to aid in treating with other foreign countries. Then, before the crowd was able to interrupt, he said, with a rising inflection to his voice:

"I was President for seven and one-half years, and I did not have to get any one to help Uncle Sam."

Talks of Colombia.

"From all over the hall there were shouts of "Bully for you, Teddy!" and "You bet you didn't." Then the crowd settled back to cheer the Colonel again.

"There has been no change in the old parties," continued Mr. Roosevelt, "or if there has been any change it has been for the worse. Two years ago the party now in power announced that our coastwise shipping was entitled to go through the Panama Canal free. Then it changed its mind. The President even said in his message that it didn't matter whether it was a question of right or wrong—that it was a matter of expediency in order to get an ally for the United States in treating with other foreign countries. They rescinded the law by which we gave free entry to our coastwise shipping and at the same time passed an act which gave Colombia the right over all other nations to use the canal free, even in times of war.

"They decided that they did not have any right to give preference to our vessels even in times of peace, and then they decided that they had the right to give preference either in time of peace or war to the country that did its best to keep us from building the canal. Colombia would have this right, even if it was at war with Panama, and now it is proposed also that we give $25,000,000 belated blackmail to Colombia which it could not get before."

In his attack on the "bosses," Roosevelt included William Barnes, of New York, with Senator Burleigh, Congressman Peters, and Gov. William T. Haines, of Maine, as well as Penrose of Pennsylvania. The only change shown by these men, he said, was for the worse, and they were more Bourbon and reactionary than ever.

The Colonel referred to the action to bring about a dissolution of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system, saying that he did not believe the suit would do any more good than that brought for the dissolution of the Standard Oil corporation. He was weary, he said, of "misgovernment by lawsuit."

The Progressive fight in Maine received a severe setback when the Hinman deal was made in New York, and, according to the Progressive leaders, the other parties began to spread about stories that the Colonel had refused to come to Maine and was simply using the Progressive movement there to get back into power in the Republican Party. His first talk to the Progressives was made at Lewiston.

Plea for the Progressives.

Col. Roosevelt said in part:

"We believe that in this country nowadays there is a call for some sort of political organization for just everyday common decency. The trouble is a caloused moral sense on one side and a hysteria and insincerity on the other. If we can only get the rubbish off the souls of the weary plain citizens, there will be a tidal wave in our favor. It is the stay-at-home who really defeats us.

"Two years ago a good many honest people, honest Progressives, were deceived into supporting gentlemen like Mr. Burleigh and Mr. Peters because these gentlemen assured the voters that they were really Progressives and would stand for Progressive policies. But as a matter of fact in Congress they have stood absolutely with the Bourbon reactionaries of the stamp of Mr. Gallinger and the other men who two years ago took part in the theft from the rank and file of the Republican Party of its right to make its own platform and declare for its own policies. The Republican Party organization is as Bourbon and reactionary now as it was then, and if anything it is worse.

A Wage Worker's Party.

"The Progressive Party, far more than any other political organization, has concerned itself with the needs of the wage worker. We believe in the unions, but we demand the same good conduct from the union as from the corporation. We believe in the wage worker's right of organization and of collective bargaining.

"Successful agriculture lies at the basis of national wellbeing, and therefore it deserves care and recognition on the part of public men. The farmer wishes attention and recognition from the Government, given from his point of view, and not from the point of view of political expediency or party policy. As yet he is not much interested in co-operation. I think he ought to be far more interested than he is. But our prime duty must be to awaken him to the need of co-operation, and not to try to force it upon him from without.

"In the same way the marketing question, which is important to every person in every State, should be handled as a whole by a continuing body of experts, which should be to this field what the public service commissions are to their fields. We are surely coming to the regulation of marketing agencies by non-political commissions or other bodies that understand the question and that have power derived from the people.

Waves the Farmhouse Bouquet.

Col. Roosevelt left Boston at 8:55 o'clock this morning and got to Lewiston at 2:30 o'clock. As soon as the train entered this State crowds began to appear at all of the little way stations and at several of the stops the Colonel went to the rear platform to shout a few remarks. Lewiston was alive with interest and on the streets and at the meeting the Colonel was hailed repeatedly as "Our President in 1916." The enthusiasm seemed to "get to" Col. Roosevelt and make a new man of him.

There was a big overflow meeting at Lewiston, but Col. Roosevelt only had time to say a few words to the crowd before he took a special trolley car for Portland. He was expected all along the route and was given many cheers. As the car slowed up for a curve near a farm house a pretty girl ran out and tossed a bouquet of flowers into the rear of the car. The Colonel jumped from his seat and ran to the platform. The last picture that the little family in front of the farm house saw was Col. Roosevelt, his face wreathed in smiles, waving the bouquet above his head. Halpert P. Gardner, the Progressive nominee for Governor, exclaimed to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent:

"They will talk about that at milking time for months to come. If the Colonel could make a tour of the State like this the Progressive Party would sweep both old organizations out of power."

Gardner is a tireless worker and a fine campaigner who understands his people. He believes he has a gambler's chance of winning and is going into this fight with spirit. The party is much more confident here than in Connecticut or Massachusetts and is better organized. They are at least sure here, they say, of beating the Republicans even if they do go down to defeat.

Roosevelt got to Portland at 8 o'clock and had dinner at the Falmouth Hotel after a rousing reception. He spoke at the City Hall at 7:30 o'clock with Dr. Woods Hutchinson and caught a train at 8:35 for Beverly, Mass., where he will spend the night. Tomorrow morning he will start by automobile for Oyster Bay with his son Archie, and will arrive there probably on Thursday afternoon.

HINMAN SENTIMENT LACKING.

Progressive Leaders Report That Their People Don't Want Him.

If Harvey D. Hinman is at all popular among the Progressives in the city as a candidate for Governor on their ticket there were no evidences of it around the Progressive State and county headquarters in Washington Square West yesterday when the Committee of Twenty-one, appointed to receive platform and other suggestions, met for the first time.

Several suggestions regarding candidates were received, but every one was anti-Hinman. Half a dozen district leaders were on hand to tell William H. Childs of Brooklyn, Chairman of the committee, and Regis H. Post, Chairman of the Committee on Public Hearing, that they had searched hard for Hinman sentiment in their districts, but were unable to find it. Some reported that they had found plenty of Sulzer and some Whitman sentiment.

Chairman Post said he had received many letters, most of them from party leaders, giving their ideas as to what planks should be incorporated in the platforms this year. William Sulzer sent a telegram from Syracuse to Chairman Childs, in which he said:

"On account of engagements up State it will be impossible for me to meet your committee. I wish you would say for me that I favor all progressive policies and principles, and stand squarely on the Progressive platform. I am a candidate for Governor at the Progressive primaries. I request a square deal from you and from all enrolled Progressives."

The Women's Temporary Committee of the State of New York, organized for the purpose of having women delegates to the Constitutional Convention, submitted a list of names for delegates at large and also for district delegates.

T. R. WRITES ON COLORADO.

Blames Both Big Political Parties and Rockefeller for State's Troubles.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 18.—Charging the State Government of Colorado for twenty-five years with having plunged the Commonwealth into bankruptcy, blaming John D. Rockefeller and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company as instigators of the civil war that has reigned here in the coal fields, Col. Roosevelt in a letter published here tonight analyzes the Colorado labor situation as the most striking example in the country of corporation domination in Governmental affairs.

The letter was written from Oyster Bay on Aug. 15 to E. P. Costigan, Progressive candidate for Governor, and was given out by the latter tonight. Mr. Roosevelt charges the various Democratic and Republican Administrations with having turned the police powers of the State over to the coal companies whenever trouble arose with its men, with the result that capital and labor have engaged in private war. In the letter the Colonel says:

"After a careful study of all the arguments made and submitted by both sides, I feel that it is not possible to assess impartially the responsibility for the initiation of the various acts of brutal and often murderous violence which have occurred in the past few months.

"I believe that the actions of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company have been ultimately responsible for the present condition. I believe that those responsible for the control and actions of the corporation, the absentees even more than the men actually on the ground, have been in the last analysis the chief offenders, the men whose activities need to be reformed and corrected. When I say this I am actuated in no way by any spirit of hostility to Mr. Rockefeller. He is, of course, as the largest shareholder and controlling force, more responsible than any other one man for the conditions in Colorado as regards this company.

"The real importance of the situation lies in the indisputable fact that for years the State of Colorado, owing to the maladministration of both the Republicans and the Democrats, has been teaching the mine workers disregard and contempt for

M'REYNOLDS CHOSEN FOR SUPREME COURT

President Wilson Will Send His Appointment to the Senate Today.

GREGORY TO SUCCEED HIM

Some Opposition Expected, but Poll of the Senate Indicates Both Will Be Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The first change in President Wilson's Cabinet will be announced tomorrow, when the President will send to the Senate the name of Attorney General James Clark McReynolds to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to succeed the late Justice Horace Harmon Lurton. At the same time Thomas Watt Gregory of Texas, who, as Special Assistant Attorney General, has handled the New Haven case, will be named Attorney General. Friends of the appointees expect them to be confirmed without serious opposition.

From the beginning of his connection with the Department of Justice Mr. Gregory has had strong support in the Administration. He was a classmate and roommate at college of Mr. McReynolds, and in Texas in several campaigns had directed matters for Postmaster General Burleson, then a member of Congress from that State. His conduct of the New Haven case convinced both the President and his immediate superior of his legal ability and sound judgment, besides giving him the reputation that in some quarters is considered essential to a political appointment.

While it is known that there will be some opposition to confirming the appointment of Mr. McReynolds, a poll of the Senate showed that it would be limited to a handful of radicals who already have demonstrated their inability to stop the wheels of legislation.

Mr. McReynolds first attracted general attention by his break with Attorney General Wickersham over the dissolution of the Tobacco Trust. In that case Mr. McReynolds differed from his chief in thinking that the dissolution decree filed with the United States District Court was far too gentle in its terms. His stand on that question won the approval of the advanced wings of both parties, and it is hardly too much to say that it was the determining influence that finally led the President to put him at the head of the Department of Justice. But some of the very men who most loudly applauded his stand on the Tobacco Trust case maintained that he did not force events fast enough in the New Haven case, and it is a few of these who will attempt to prevent his confirmation.

Mr. McReynolds's view of the New Haven matter was that his first duty was to protect the stockholders as far as possible against financial disaster. What was the secret of his wish to effect a dissolution before proceeding to criminal prosecutions. For the same reason he opposed the Interstate Commerce Commission's examination of the New Haven officials, who might later claim immunity in court because of their testimony before the commission.

This led to a serious clash between Mr. McReynolds on one side and Mr. McChord of the commission and Senator Norris of Nebraska, who had introduced the resolution under which the commission proceeded; Louis D. Brandeis, special counsel, and ex-Gov. Folk of Missouri, chief counsel for the commission, the three, on a conference on the subject in the Attorney General's office the difference became so personal that Mr. McReynolds practically ordered Mr. Folk out of the building.

Senator Norris, it is understood, is still bitter toward Mr. McReynolds, and is expected to lead the fight on him if he returns from Europe in time. Mr. Norris is now homeward bound on the Principe Di Udini. Senator Bristow of Kansas, another radical Senator, is expected to repeat his fight on previous appointments by this Administration, and two Democrats, Senator Vardaman of Mississippi and Senator Reed of Missouri, are considered uncertain. Senator Cummins of Iowa, Progressive Republican, was at first rather hostile to Mr. McReynolds's appointment, but has decided not to oppose his confirmation.

Mr. Gregory was born at Crawfordsville, Mississippi, on Nov. 6, 1861, and was graduated from the Southwestern Presbyterian University. Later he took a special course at the University of West Virginia. He was admitted to the bar of Texas in 1887, and practiced law in that State for many years. In 1892 he declined appointment as Assistant Attorney General of Texas and 1896 as District Judge. In 1900 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. He is a trustee of the Austin Presbyterian Theological Seminary.

Mr. McReynolds was born in Elkton, Ky., on Feb. 3, 1862, and is the son of Dr. John C. McReynolds. He entered Vanderbilt University in 1878 and received the degree of B. S. in 1882, going thereafter to the Law School of the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1884. For years after this he was engaged in private practice in Nashville, and from 1900 to 1903 served in addition as a professor in the Law School of Vanderbilt University. From 1903 to 1907 he was Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and moved to New York after giving up this office.

SOCIAL NOTES.

The wedding of Miss Constance Buel, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Clough Buel, and Vivian Burnett, the son of Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, will probably not take place before next Spring. Miss Buel is the guest of Mr. Burnett at Plandome, L. I.

Mrs. Henry P. Loomis of Tuxedo, who left three months ago with Lady Help-Hutchinson for a trip around the world, returned yesterday on the Scandinavian liner United States. Mrs. Loomis was in Germany when the war broke out and went from there to Moscow and thence to Scandinavia. She is at her Tuxedo Park home.

Mrs. Frank W. Ballard, Miss Amy Hope Ballard and Sumner Ballard of 61 West Eighty-third Street are spending the Summer at Sea Gate, L. I.

Mrs. William Stanhope Callender of 185 East Thirty-fifth Street is at Mount Meenahga, Ellenville, N. Y., for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, their children and Mrs. Griscom's mother, Mrs. William Ludlow of Philadelphia, are spending the Summer at White House, Watch Hill, R. I.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Stuyvesant Pierrepont (Miss Nathalie de Castro) of 120 East Seventy-ninth Street, have gone to Peapack, N. J., to remain until the Autumn.

Mrs. George H. Shaw of Pittsburgh, who has been visiting at West Hampton, L. I., is at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. James L. McCutcheon of 201 West Fifty-fifth Street and her daughter, Mrs. Allan T. Norton, are at Spring Lake, N. J., to spend several weeks.

Miss Marie Louise Steinway, who was among the passengers on the Nieuw Amsterdam, is at the Vanderbilt to remain until late in October.

2,005 GUESTS IN ONE HOTEL.

Many of Them Were War Refugees Just Landed from Steamers.

That these are big times for the Broadway hotels was demonstrated night before last, when the McAlpin made a record house count of 2,005 guests. A large number of new arrivals were passengers from the Nieuw Amsterdam, just in from Europe.

The Turkish bath held twenty-five occupants all night, and at breakfast time the corridors on the first mezzanine floor were crowded with persons waiting for a chance to get into the dining room.

MARY C. LEARY ESTATE.

Contingent Bequest Only for Son Because of His Lawsuit.

The will of Mary C. Leary, the widow of James D. Leary, who died on Aug. 3, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Leary was a shipbuilder and contractor, and built the Speedway along the Harlem River front above 155th Street. He was the owner of the Morris & Cummings Dredging Company.

Attached to the will, which was dated Aug. 15, 1912, is a codicil. It is dated July 10, 1914, and mention is made of litigation that started after the death of her husband. This was a suit in which one of the sons, Daniel J. Leary, tried to set aside a transfer to the mother of his interest in the personal estate of the father. The codicil then says that in the event of the son being successful in this suit the benefits coming to him as stated in the codicil will fail. This legacy to Daniel J. includes stock in the Merritt & Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company, several banks, and the National Sugar Refining Company and other valuable securities.

A provision in the will left securities in trust for two grandchildren, Sylvester James Leary and Marie Josephine Leary, who are the children of a deceased son, Sylvester N. Leary.

After giving real estate at Far Rockaway to Mrs. Lowe, a daughter, and a farm and other property in Litchfield, Conn., to another son, George Leary, the codicil reads that the residue is to be divided equally between George Leary and Mrs. Lowe. The original instrument divided the residue equally among the three surviving children. In a suit started some time ago, Daniel J. Leary obtained a Supreme Court order to inspect the books of the Morris & Cummings Company.

PHELPS ESTATE APPRAISED.

Much of Property in This State Is Exempt from Taxation.

An appraisal of the taxable property in this State of Mrs. Eleanor Livingston Phelps, who died in Paris, April 13, 1913, was filed in the State Controller's office yesterday. The report states that there is only a net estate of $27,993. Mrs. Phelps was the daughter of John Augustus Pell, who left a large estate, and her income was estimated to be at least $50,000 yearly. In her will Mrs. Phelps left her entire estate to her son Livingston.

Mrs. Phelps started a suit for a divorce from her husband, Charles Harris Phelps, in Paris, in 1910. Phelps was a New York attorney when he married in 1878. Shortly after his marriage Phelps gave up the practice of law and traveled with his wife, who was in illhealth. The couple located in Paris and entertained handsomely.

The divorce action, which was started in Paris, never was tried. A settlement was arranged whereby Phelps was to receive at least $10,000 a year from the property in New York, the money to go toward the support of the son Livingston. This arrangement, made between two persons not in contemplation of death, exempts much of the property in this state from taxation under the transfer tax law. Some of the property in the Phelps estate mentioned as being exempt is that at 912 and 918 Broadway, 101 Sixth Avenue, 65 Pearl Street, and 920 Broadway.

2,500 CHILDREN IN TABLEAUX

Brooklyn Public School Pupils Depict Progress of Century.

"Century steps in Brooklyn's Progress" was the title of a historic pageant produced yesterday in the P. S. A. L. Athletic Field in Flatbush by the children of the Brooklyn Vacation Playgrounds of the Board of Education. Twenty-five hundred boys and girls took part in the six tableaux which depicted the rapid progress by Brooklyn in the last hundred years.

From "Father Knickerbocker and his Children," a scene presenting the "old man" enthroned, celebrating the three hundreth anniversary of his commercial birthday, to "the products of our Playgrounds and Schools," which recalled the character some noted men and women who were educated in New York's public schools, the tableaux were all well presented.

Twenty-seven schools were represented in the pageant, which was staged under the auspices of Eugene F. Gibney, Supervisor of Vacation Playgrounds, and directed by Miss Violet Cuno and G. M. Crooche. Many of the leading education directors were among the spectators, including Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education; James C. Egan, Chairman Committee on Special Schools, Dr. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools, and Dr. Edward W. Stitt, District Superintendent, were among those present.

LORILLARD NOT A HERMIT.

Scarsdale Neighbors Indignant Because of Lawyer's Statement.

Neighbors of Irving Lorillard, a resident of Scarsdale, in Westchester County, were indignant yesterday because of a statement given to the newspapers by a New York attorney, who said that Lorillard was found some time ago by Sheriff Doyle of Westchester County living "in a shack in the hills below Scarsdale," where he was a hermit. It was said that he had forsaken the ways of civilization to avoid payments of alimony to Mrs. Lenora A. Lorillard, from whom he has been separated since 1901. Mrs. Lorillard is suing for back alimony.

Deputy Sheriff E. H. Townsend of Westchester County said he was the man who found Lorillard and served the papers on him. "I did all that business about his being a hermit is nonsense," said Mr. Townsend. "I served the papers by telephoning him I had them. He came to the Sheriff's office to get them."

Lorillard's house, a small affair which he built himself, was found a stone's throw from the main road between Scarsdale and Dobbs Ferry. Far from being a lonely shack in the mountains its roof reached almost to a string of high-power electric wires, and houses could be seen in all directions.

"Hermit—bosh!" said Henry Seeley, a neighbor. "You'll find him every Sunday in the Dutch Reformed Church. He never was a rich man. We have known him all his life. He once was a small farmer. They say he's a nephew of Pierre Lorillard, but he's a much more remote relative of the famous tobacco man."

A dozen other neighbors of Mr. Lorillard spoke of him as a man they knew very well and associated with constantly.

WARSHIP THROUGH CANAL.

Peruvian Destroyer Is the First to Make the Entire Trip.

COLON, Aug. 18.—The first warship to pass through the Panama Canal was the Peruvian destroyer Teniente Rodriguez, which made the trip this morning.

The steamship Admiral Dewey also went through.

MRS. YANCEY TO WED AGAIN.

Widow of R. P. Yancey, Slain in Florida, to Marry F. R. Blair.

Mrs. Edna Le Massena Yancey, widow of Robert P. Yancey, and Frank Ross Blair are to be married tomorrow at noon at the Summer home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Lyman Whitney Allen, at Waterford, Conn. The wedding is to be quiet, and Mrs. Yancey's stepfather, the Rev. Dr. Lyman W. Allen, pastor of the South Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., will officiate.

Mrs. Yancey's first husband was shot and killed in Leesburg, Fla., about two years ago by an associate for a fancied wrong in a business affair. The widow and her eight-year-old daughter afterward returned North and have resided in Newark. Mrs. Yancey's father, the late Andrew Le Massena, was one of Newark's wealthiest men.

Tell Now of June Wedding.

The marriage is announced of Miss Betty Bernheim, daughter of Louis Bernheim of 420 West 116th Street, and Wallace Crawford, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Le Roy Crawford of Searing Way, which took place on June 2 at the Church of the Transfiguration. Mr. Crawford is a nephew of Gen. Medoreen Crawford of Washington, D. C., and is a civil engineer. He and his bride have gone to Texas to reside. The wedding was a quiet one, and no announcements of the having taken place have been issued.

'SYLVIA RUNS AWAY' A FRAGILE COMEDY

Lacks Suspense and Deft Characterization, and, at Times, Is Amateurish.

ALICE BRADY THE HEROINE

$10,000 Reward for Capture of Runaway Schoolgirl the Theme—Elmer Booth Shines in "Bit."

SYLVIA RUNS AWAY, comedy by Robert Housum. Playhouse.

Scott Hamilton	Albert Brown
Douglas Lee	Edward Langford
Samuel Graham	Ned A. Sparks
Sally Driscoll	Alice Brady
Sylvia Deane	Geraldine O'Brien
Daniel Hyde	Albert Moore
Bartholomew Butts	Charles Lothian
Popham	Charles Homer
Frank	Elmer Booth
Sergt. Muller	Tom McMahon
Rodney	Sidney Macey

Sylvia was very young and so was her friend, Sally Driscoll; consequently it was nothing but preserving the eternal verities political orators talk about that a play about Sylvia and her friend should have been youthful in its sympathies. "Sylvia Runs Away," a play by Robert Housum, which was shown for the first time in New York at the Playhouse last night, was all of that.

The best that can be said about it is that it is a nice little thing. There are times when it moves along briskly and compels attention and interest; there are flashes of characterization that bring a quick response from the audience, but there are also times when those in the body of the house are reminded of amateur theatricals and the play the college dramatic society gave the year they left college.

"Sylvia Runs Away" is not a vigorous play. There is little concentration, little real suspense and less in the way of crisp dialogue or deft characterization. For the most part the author has been content to let his story drift quietly along, now and then getting his characters into scrapes a la farce and then getting them out again, but more or less episodically.

It is difficult to catch him sinning positively; generally his faults are those of omission. In other words, the breath of originality and life is rather lacking. Occasionally, however, he commits a positive indiscretion in the way of putting something particularly trite in the mouth of one or another of his characters.

The element of distinction was entirely lacking. One was not made to feel the author wrote because he had something to say, but rather that he sat himself down to write a play, come what might, and did it. In the psychology of playwriting, the art of dominating an audience, of impressing upon it the writer's authority, is no unimportant element. There is no doubt that at many points in last night's play the audience was allowed to sass back mentally at the author.

It was not an unpromising idea he started with either. A girl who has run away from an uncle and a friend who is trying to find her are brought under the same roof with a group of three young men who need badly the $10,000 reward for her capture in order to cover margins on a speculation they have made. A confusion of identities arises, and two of the young men fall in love with the girls, while the third remains the motive spring of the scheme to hold the one thought to be the heiress until the uncle arrives with the reward.

If the girls had been beyond the finishing-school age and the men of corresponding maturity the motives which the dramatist could have allowed himself to work with would not have been so narrow. As it is, there are simply a couple of finishing-school girls in a finishing-school girl scrape, and it is not thrilling.

Matters are not improved a great deal by the cast. Alice Brady and Geraldine O'Brien make decidedly attractive figures out of the two girls, but they are not called on for anything but simon-pure ingenue sweetness. Among the men the most finished acting was supplied by Elmer Booth, as a burglar, which is jumping the parts of first importance to land on a "bit." Albert Brown would probably have done better if the leading male rôle had allowed him opportunity, and of Ned A. Sparks, who got the most laughs of the play as a chronic grouch, the same may be said. At the same time the fact remains that their impersonations were somewhat colorless, whatever the cause, and Elmer Booth's was not.

It is not to be denied that there is entertainment of a sort to be got out of the play, but when the oncoming season brings plays of home and interest there is always hope that it will—it is hard to see how so fragile a thing as "Sylvia Runs Away" will not waste away.

COURT HOUSE FOUNDATION.

Boring Contract Awarded to the Healy Company on Bid of $4,710.

Despite the announced purpose of Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast not to continue work on the new Court House plans for the present, owing to the European war, the Controller decided to allow the Court House Board to accept bids for the work of boring for a foundation, and yesterday the board announced that the bid of the Healy Test Boring and Sewer Improvement Company to do the work for $4,710.50 had been accepted, its bid being the lowest. The highest bid was that of Watson C. Clark for $15,160.

The board is gratified to be able to continue with its plans when it was thought for a time that all work would be held up indefinitely.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Laconia and Philadelphia—Arrivals.

Transatlantic liners sailing to-day and some of those booked to leave on them are:

LACONIA, (Liverpool)—Miss E. C. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Dunlop, Sir Fitzroy John Harrington, C. B. Hayward, Thomas Hughes, W. A. Kennedy, W. A. Marshall, A. J. Roberts, the Rev. Henry T. Smart, Miss E. M. Thornhill, D. F. Williams.

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool)—Mrs. Olney Arnold, E. V. Ayling, Mrs. Frederick N. Cadbury, R. L. F. Cole, R. W. Daniels, J. W. Davies, Miss Amy Harding, Samuel Hyde, W. F. Jones, Mrs. Martha Kneebone, Mrs. D. Moore Lindsay, J. C. Murray, R. Oliver, H. B. Powell, Mrs. E. A. Ravan, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reid, T. A. Robertson, Harold Rowe, William G. Sharp, Ambassador to France; Mrs. F. W. Smith, G. S. Tacott, Miss Gertrude Williams, Frank Tours.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the United States, from Copenhagen, were:

Miss K. Anderson, Miss L. Anderson, Capt. C. Breckenridge, C. Crown, Mrs. N. Crown, Mrs. M. L. Harmon, Mrs. T. S. Howard, F. R. Jones, Miss H. Nelson, S. M. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. E. Trani, A. Tozenwerm, Mrs. A. C. Wall, T. E. Watkins.

Tourists for Bermuda and Panama.

Some of those sailing to-day on the Caribbean for Bermuda are:

B. Mackay, A. F. Black, J. Collison, the Rev. and Mrs. Bruce Mackay, Joseph Markey, Miss Dorothy Markey, Mr. and Mrs. R. Sarthwaite, Miss Eva Weber, Miss R. S. Hofles.

ZACAPA, (Panama.)—S. L. Bigelow, J. Campbell, F. C. Henry, Mr and Mrs. F. T. W. Leonhart, Mrs. I. M. Arnold, Miss J. L. Cook, L. Bastow, R. M. Kerr, and Miss Tobias.

NARRAGANSETT GEM THEFT.

Mrs. J. C. Poor of Flat Rock Villa, Ocean Road, Victim of Burglars.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 18.—Following the theft of Mrs. D. A. Donahue's jewels, valued at $5,000, from a Narragansett hotel during the costume ball at the Casino, it became known today that Mrs. John C. Poor's Flat Rock cottage on Ocean Road was visited by burglars recently and a number of valuable jewels taken during the absence of Mrs. Poor.

Mrs. Poor, who is from Washington, D. C., is a prominent member of the colony at Narragansett, and her villa is on the road leading to Point Judith. The missing jewels include a valuable diamond and pearl brooch and ornament composed of a bar of pearls. A sum of money was also taken by the burglars. A reward for the recovery of the jewels has been posted. The police have only a faint clue to the burglars as yet.

Early in the season the cottage of Dr. A. F. Hopkins and one formerly occupied by Viscount Henri De Sibour of Paris were broken into, but no articles of great value were taken.

Mrs. Frederick R. Hazard reports the loss of an oval jade ornament, and offers a reward for its return.

A number of the cottagers went to Newport today for the polo tournament. In a yachting party which sailed from the Pier were Mr. and Mrs. John W. Converse, Mr. and Mrs. H. Leroy Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Paul D. Mills, and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin K. Gatins.

Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Helen Hitchcock, and Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., also motored to Newport for the polo tourney. Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Hopping and Mrs. Julian Potter were members of another motor party which left here for Newport.

Mrs. George C. Cameron entertained at bridge this afternoon at her villa, and among her guests were Mrs. August Noel of New York, Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Mrs. Henry B. Kane, Mrs. Charles Hitchcock, Mrs. Francis W. Moulton, Mrs. W. A. Fraser, Mrs. John C. Poor, Mrs. Philip M. Prescott, the Misses Bouvier, Mrs. Saunders P. Jones, Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mrs. Olney Arnold, and Miss Caroline Dulles.

Mrs. John H. Hanan of New York gave a luncheon today at the Casino for a party of sixteen. Among others who entertained at the Casino were James W. Roosevelt of New York, Ellery O. Anderson, and Whitney Lyon.

Mrs. Winthrop McKim of New York, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Harriet McKim, left today for North Hatley, Canada, where they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth Jackson.

Henry A. Clark, who arrived here in a motor car, and Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miller of New York are among late arrivals at the Mathewson.

Mr. and Mrs. William Kommer and Miss Helen L. Kommer of Philadelphia are at the Imperial.

$25,000 JEWEL ROBBERY.

Mrs. Iasigi's Villa at Stockbridge Looted by Safe Burglar.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 18.—Mrs. Oscar Iasigi of Boston, who is spending the Summer here, was robbed last night of jewelry which she values at $25,000. The jewels were taken from a safe in Mrs. Iasigi's room and the loss was discovered this morning. The police were notified immediately.

Some of the jewelry missing was the property of Mrs. William Marshall Bullitt of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Iasigi's daughter.

Among the jewels stolen were three strings of pearls with large diamond ornaments, a pearl dog collar with diamond ornament in the centre, a large gold mesh bag set with diamonds and emeralds, and two Indian emeralds with diamonds and pearls.

AUSTRIA'S RULER NOW 84.

Francis Joseph Probably Spent Natal Day in War Conference.

Francis Joseph I., Emperor of Austria-Hungary, was 84 years old yesterday. It is unlikely that his birthday was an occasion for celebration such as it had been in former years, when the aged Emperor on one anniversary was present at the unveiling of a statue of himself, and on another saw himself the subject of motion pictures. Undoubtedly he was surrounded yesterday by his war chieftains, engrossed in the plans of war into which the recent assassination of his nephew, Archduke Ferdinand, directly or indirectly has plunged almost the whole of Europe.

The house of the Emperor of Austria has been marked as though by fate with blood. His only son, the Archduke Rudolf, who married Princess Stephanie of Belgium, the course of a secret attachment with Baroness Marie Vetsera, a Viennese girl, just out of a convent, came to a tragic death which has never been fully explained. The Emperor next was afflicted by the death of the Empress, assassinated by an Italian anarchist in 1898. His last sorrow came with the assassination of his nephew, the Archduke Ferdinand, heir-presumptive to the throne.

ARGENTINE EMBASSY HERE.

Chamber of Deputies Passes Act to Promote Its Representative.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 18.—The Argentine Chamber of Deputies today passed by fifty-eight votes against sixteen the bill for the creation of an Argentine Embassy at Washington.

Deputy Drago protested that the Argentine constitution did not authorize the creation of permanent embassies.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs in reply pointed out the necessity of an Argentine Embassy at Washington, and explained that both Dr. Romulo S. Naon and Secretary of State Bryan had denied the incorrect assertions that Argentina had proposed in the first place the creation of an Embassy.

SUES FOR PLAY ROYALTIES.

Woman Demands $150,000 for "Potash and Perlmutter."

Anne Caldwell O'Dea, who dramatized "Potash and Perlmutter" for Albert H. Woods, theatrical manager, began suit in the Supreme Court against Woods yesterday for $150,000, which, she said, she believed to be due her under her contract with him.

The plaintiff explained that she wrote stories and plays under the name of Anne Caldwell, and that on Aug. 20, 1912, she made an arrangement with Mr. Woods to make a play out of Montague Glass's series of short stories.

The contract entered into between her and Mr. Woods, she said, provided that she should receive 2½ per cent. of the gross weekly receipts up to $5,000, 3½ per cent. for the next $4,000, and 5 per cent. in excess of $9,000. The plaintiff said the play had been running since Aug. 4, 1913.

Infant Asylum Got Bequest.

It was stated by error in THE TIMES yesterday that the will of Benno Neuburger left a bequest of $10,000 to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of this city. The bequest was left to the Hebrew Infant Asylum, with which Mr. Neuburger had long been connected. The Hebrew Orphan Asylum was also a beneficiary of the will, but in a smaller sum.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Ethel Barrymore will appear at the Palace Theatre next week in Barrie's "The Twelve-Pound Look."

Arthur Hammerstein will produce shortly "The Trap," a drama by Richard Harding Davis and Jules Eckert Goodman. It will be seen in New York early in October. By arrangement with David Belasco Janet Beecher will play the leading rôle in the play.

De Wolf Hopper and the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera Company left New York yesterday for their home in Avon, which opens Monday in Denver.

CARRANZA ACTIVE TO PREVENT REVOLT

Disarming Capital and Searching Outgoing Trains for Arms —Villa Still Suspected.

WILSON AGENT WITH HIM

Fuller, with Carothers, Striving to Induce Northern Chief to Act in Harmony with Carranza.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 18.—Perfect order has been maintained in the capital since its occupation by the Constitutionalists. The authorities are overlooking no opportunity to make peace secure. The call for the delivery within eight days of arms in the possession of inhabitants of the capital is meeting with general acquiescence.

It was decided today to search passenger and freight trains leaving the capital in order to guard against the shipment of arms to outside districts. Passenger and freight traffic therefore was suspended pending the drawing up of regulations for the search. It is expected that the trains will move again tomorrow. Incoming trains were not affected by the order of suspension.

Gen. Carranza's headquarters are being moved to the outskirts of the city in preparation for the entry into the capital of the new Provisional President next Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Just how close the United States came to being involved in a war with Mexico as recently as a fortnight ago, was revealed today by high officials of the Administration. When Gen. Carranza abruptly rejected the overtures of the peace envoys sent by Provisional President Carbajal, and at the same time ignored the diplomatic efforts of the American Government to bring about a peaceful entry of the Constitutionalists into Mexico City, drastic measures were urged upon President Wilson.

Many members of the Cabinet—it is said a majority—argued in favor of sending American troops from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital to prevent the anarchy that was feared. President Wilson, however, firmly resisted all pressure, arguing that the sending of American troops to Mexico City even on a mission of order would probably mean war with the approaching Constitutionalists.

A few days later actual overtures came from the Carbajal Government in an indirect way that if American troops should be sent to preserve order they would be welcomed. These assurances were accompanied by promises that to the United States would be given a coaling station in Magdalena Bay, that the Chamizal claims would be adjusted, and that many other things of interest to the American Government would be arranged.

The President rejected all approaches of this character, believing the Constitutionalists would themselves maintain order when they reached Mexico City. He gave his attention instead to the possible split in the North between Villa and Carranza, and made efforts to harmonize the leaders. To carry out this purpose he sent a personal friend, Paul Fuller, a New York lawyer, to see both Villa and Carranza.

Mr. Fuller saw the President and Mr. Bryan secretly in Washington. He has just arrived at Villa's headquarters, where he is co-operating with George C. Carothers, American Consular Agent, in urging Villa to join with Carranza in maintaining peace in Mexico. Announcement of the fact that Mr. Fuller had come to see Villa was made by Secretary Bryan today.

It was reported that Mr. Fuller might eventually be named as Ambassador to Mexico.

CAMARGOS, Chihuahua, Aug. 18.—Gen. Villa has received orders from Gen. Carranza not to come to Mexico City. Villa left tonight for Chihuahua City. George C. Carothers, special representative of the Washington Government, continued his negotiations with Gen. Villa today. He is believed to have conveyed representations from the State Department calculated to prevent another break between Carranza and Villa.

CHIHUAHUA, Aug. 18.—Gen. Villa arrived here today. Preparations for troop movements were begun. It is said the movement will be southward.

NACO, Sonora, Mex., Aug. 18.—Armed men representing Gov. Jose M. Maytorena captured this town without bloodshed today, but missed what they came for—the public funds, which the Governor recently demanded of Constitutionalist officials friendly to Col. Calles and the Carranza regime. M. M. Martines, the Mexican Collector of Customs, fled with the money to the American side. The Maytorena men then went back to Cananea after having disarmed the Calles men who remained in the city.

FUNSTON HOLDS ALL TRAINS.

Wants to Prevent Removal of Rolling Stock—War Threatens Mines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Aug. 18.—Gen. Funston this morning issued an order suspending all railway traffic from Vera Cruz until traffic from Mexico City should be resumed. This action was taken in order to prevent the removal of rolling stock from Vera Cruz. Later the order was modified so as to allow a local train expected tonight to leave tomorrow.

Agents of several Mexican mining companies report that a suspension of mining activity throughout Mexico is probable in the near future, due to the European war, which is making it impossible for them to obtain certain necessary chemicals. The reserve supply is very low, due to the imperfect military communication of the last few months.

OPERA STARS TO PAY TAXES.

Treasury Department Decides to Collect from Their Incomes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Opera singers and other artists who come to the United States and later return to their foreign homes will hereafter have to pay income tax the same as American citizens. The Treasury Department today issued instructions to Internal Revenue Collectors providing for collection of tax on income of non-resident aliens derived from trades or professions in the United States.

The order also affects many persons living just across the Canadian border who work on the American side of the boundary line.

WALTER GRAHAM DEAD.

Writer on Sociological Subjects Killed by Heart Attack.

Walter Graham, a writer on sociological subjects, died in his apartment at 321 West Broadway last night. Mr. Graham, who was about seventy-three years old, had just left the house when he was stricken with a heart attack. Some people who knew him assisted him back to his room and an ambulance call was sent in, but he was dead before the arrival of a doctor.

An envelope was found in which was a memorandum to notify Thomas T. Burton of 38 West 130th Street, Alexander Barclay of 31 Union Square, or Elliott Haggard, 394 McDonough Street, Brooklyn. The body was sent to the

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HENRY BESTE DIES AT 80.

Merchant Was Thrice Decorated by Queen Regent of Spain.

Henry Beste, a commission merchant in this city for fifty years and who was decorated on three occasions by Queen Regent Maria Christina of Spain, is dead at his home in Summit, N. J., in his eighty-first year. Mr. Beste was born in Bremen, Germany, and came to this country in 1854. He became a member of the firm of Ontizia & Co. of this city, and when the senior member died, took charge of the business and carried it on under the name of Henry Beste.

Mr. Beste was first decorated by the Queen Regent for erecting a lighthouse in Porto Rico when that island was a Spanish possession, and later was decorated for other services to Spain in the West Indies.

Ebenezar Platt Johnson.

Ebenezer Platt Johnson, son of the late Rev. J. G. Johnson of Upper Red Hook, N. J., died on Monday at his home, 148 East Eighteenth Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He is survived by his widow, who was Miss Mary D. Disosway, and a daughter, Miss Sarah Louis Disosway Johnson, a member of the Huguenot Society.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARION HICKEY GRASSEL, wife of Charles A. Grassel, of 280 Park Street, Montclair, N. J., died Monday night in Mountainside Hospital.

WALTER GREENOUGH, 85 years old, for the last thirty years a resident of College Point, L. I., died in the Flushing Hospital on Monday from injuries received in falling from a tree near his home. In 1850 he went to Texas, where he made a fortune in the cotton business which he lost during the civil war.

FRITZ TREPKAU, 76 years old, a veteran of the civil war, died yesterday at his home, 52 William Street, Orange, N. J., from apoplexy.

JOHN MORROW, seventy-nine years old, for nearly half a century one of the foremost teachers of Allegheny County, Penn., died on Monday at his home in Pittsburgh.

MICHAEL HOFFA, eighty-five years old, died on Monday at his home, 163 St. Nicholas Avenue. He was born in Germany and came to this country when a young man and went into the jewelry business in Washington, D. C.

LEONARD V. GILLEN, for eighteen years an Inspector for the Newark Board of Health, is dead at his home in that city in his seventy-second year. He was unmarried.

S. SPENCE ANDERSON, sixty-five years old, formerly connected with Colgate & Co. in this city, died on Sunday after a brief illness at Crescent Beach, Conn.

The Rev. Dr. LINUS LAFFERTY, seventy-two years old, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church at Lisbon, N. Y., was found dead of heart disease at his home in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

WALTER O. BOLLAS, an old-time Republican politician of Brooklyn, died at his home, 290 Monroe Street, that borough, on Sunday. He was born forty-seven years and three years ago, and for a number of years directed the Empire File Works, which his father established. Mr. Bollas organized the Mechanics' Protective Association many years ago, and was a member of the Eastern District Exempt Firemen's Association. About ten years ago Mr. Bollas received a medal for saving a boy who fell into the East River. Mr. Bollas left his widow, two daughters, and a son.

JACOB EHRGOTT, Vice President of the moving van concern of Ehrgott & Co., Incorporated, at Arverne, L. I., died on Monday at his home, 513 Boulevard, Arverne, from heart disease. He was fifty-six years ago in Lemberg, Germany, and for many years was a foreman for the Standard Oil Company.

HENRY MORISSE, a retired mineral water manufacturer and one of the organizers of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, is dead at his residence, Second Street and Shaw Avenue, Union Course, Woodhaven, in his 76th year. He was one of the oldest members of the New York Schuetzen Bund, and left his widow, two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. LYDIA MEYER GUETTER, wife of Frederick Guetter, a carpenter and builder, and active in the Sunday school work of the First Free Methodist Church, died from kidney disease on Monday at her home, 117 Lee Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 32 years old.

Mrs. AUGUSTINE R. POIX, Vice President of the G. M. Poix Company, Inc., manufacturers of corsets, died at her residence, 36 Clark Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. She was born in Paris sixty years ago, and was the wife of Elizear F. Poix, a wholesale druggist of this city and Brooklyn.

Mrs. CATHERINE BECKER GABRIEL, widow of Christian Gabriel, a crockery and hardware merchant of Manhattan, died from Bright's disease on Monday night at her cottage in Broad Channel, Jamaica Bay. Mrs. Gabriel was in her sixty-fourth year and lived at 1,052 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. Her son and two daughters survive her.

PHILIP SHERIDAN CAMPBELL, a lawyer with offices at 44 Court Street, Brooklyn, and son of the late Capt. James A. Campbell, died in the Long Island College Hospital following an operation on Monday night. Mr. Campbell was 32 years old and lived at 135 Woodruff Avenue, Brooklyn. Four years ago he married Gladys Livingston Tapscott, who survives him.

JOHN W. DUNN, a retired fireman, formerly with Engine 20, and a brother of ex-Alderman Charles Dunn and Capt. George Dunn, died at his home, 389 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, on Monday. He is survived by three sons and three daughters.

Mrs. FRANCES R. KOOS, 61 years old, died at the home of her daughter in Norwalk, Conn., on Monday. Her husband, Gustav A. Koos, is a tag manufacturer in Manhattan and lives at 67 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn.

THOMAS J. CULSHAW, who had been employed on The Brooklyn Daily Eagle for the last forty-two years, in recent years as a proofreader, died yesterday at St. Mary's hospital from rheumatism. Mr. Culshaw lived at 766 Macon Street, Brooklyn. He was born in England sixty-one years ago, and came to this country as a boy. He was long a member of Typographical Union No. 6.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

LEAPER.—On Aug. 17, to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. F. Leaper of 1,358 Washington Av., Bronx, a daughter.

Engaged.

GARCIA—RAVENSCROFT.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Ravenscroft, Cohoes, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Alida Ravenscroft, to Mr. Samuel Garcia of Elmira, N. Y., the wedding to take place in the early Autumn. Miss Ravenscroft has until recently been a resident of Brooklyn, N.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Foreign Exchange Working Better — European Applications for Credits in This Market.

Some real progress was made yesterday toward a broadening of the grain export movement, a fact which was reflected in a net advance of more than four cents a bushel in the price of wheat and smaller but considerable net gains in corn and oats. The machinery of international exchange is not yet by any means working smoothly, but gradually the volume of bills finding a market is increasing and the good results which this is bringing about is a token of the very great advantages which later on will flow from a resumption on a large scale of the export trade movement.

The passage by the Senate of the House bill permitting the transfer to the American flag of foreign-built ships was a factor of considerable importance in the rise in grain prices, for it is thought that this will open the way to a largely increased supply of ships for the Atlantic trade. The question remains, however, of financing the purchase of any ships which may be taken over by Americans. In case of German vessels there is an important element to be considered apart from the mere question of providing the necessary funds for the purchase of boats. That question has to do with the attitude which the belligerents, particularly Great Britain, may take in respect to the standing of ships transferred to the American flag under the present emergency. It is believed in banking circles that Great Britain may take the stand that something more than a private sale will be needed to prove that the transfer of such ships is made in good faith and that the sale is absolute. Meanwhile announcement has already been made of the transfer to our flag of a number of ships already owned in the United States, but which heretofore have been operated under foreign flags.

Efforts on the part of Europe to obtain large credits here for one purpose or another are still going on. France and Austria are not the only first-rate European powers which have made application to American bankers for loans in large amounts, but it is practically certain in view of the stand which our State Department has taken that no such loans will be made. Tentative efforts have been made to form here a syndicate which would provide $100,000,000 for the purchase of American securities now held abroad, but it is believed in banking circles that no such plan is likely to be carried out just at this time. The point was again made that we are in need of liquidating a large amount of obligations abroad and only by the out-and-out sale of commodities can funds be provided with which to cover this indebtedness if we are to escape large exports of gold.

It is of course of the utmost importance that we should faithfully fulfill all our obligations abroad but it is also necessary that the thing should be so managed that any loss of gold should be kept within the smallest possible compass. For this market to extend large credits to Europe in any form at this time except for exchange for other credits through which our obligations on the other side could be liquidated would add just so much to the ability of Europe to draw gold from this side.

Further progress has been made in the clearing up of transactions carried over from the last day of trading on the Stock Exchange but some further measures may be necessary in order to facilitate the carrying through of the small percentage of those transactions which still remain open. Meanwhile fresh transactions continue to be carried on through the clearing house of the Stock Exchange. While the prices at which these trades are made and their volume are not being reported it is understood that a fair amount of trading has been done and that in a number of instances prices have been substantially above the final prices made on July 30. Those prices were made the minimum figures at which trades could be put through with the help of the machinery of the clearing house of the Stock Exchange, but buying orders have in many cases been put in at higher figures.

Meeting on Foreign Exchange.

Foreign exchange dealers will meet today at the offices of G. Amsinck & Co., who are represented on the special committee of bankers at work on the problem of meeting foreign obligations. It is said the meeting is to arrange a uniform settlement with the London banks on moneys deposited with New York banks on account of matured obligations of New York merchants in London.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reported so far for the second week of August show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those reporting gains and those reporting losses being stated separately:

Two roads	$1,535,951	+$75,114
Five roads	3,493,858	—705,219
Total (7) roads	5,029,809	—630,105

WESTERN MARYLAND for June—

	1914.	1913.	Increase.
Mileage	661	543	118
Freight rev...	$593,974	$571,193	$22,781
Passenger rev.	87,761	112,268	*24,507
Total op. rev.	711,147	718,044	*6,896
Maint. of way.	189,444	164,215	25,229
Maint. of equ.	360,284	262,102	*62,182
Transp. exp...	293,533	285,849	7,683
Total op. exp.	738,697	742,922	*4,224
Taxes	27,104	20,000	7,104
Oper. def.	56,408	42,537	13,871
Twelve months:			
Freight rev...	6,877,762	6,274,402	603,360
Passenger rev.	1,021,815	996,690	25,124
Total op. rev.	7,967,795	7,532,879	435,057
Maint. of way.	1,588,475	1,135,971	452,503
Maint. of equ.	1,887,554	1,240,024	647,530
Transp. exp...	3,825,335	3,271,907	553,427
Total op. exp.	7,848,630	6,019,147	1,829,483
Taxes	298,200	240,000	23,204
Oper. income..	154,146	1,376,878	*1,221,726

*Decrease.

SEABOARD AIR LINE for twelve months—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Gross	25,291,758	24,347,985	22,971,904
Net after tax.	6,981,393	6,854,253	5,704,191
Other income.	298,996	220,064	188,378
Net income..	7,280,389	7,086,316	5,885,509
*Charges	5,606,144	5,330,462	5,071,509
Surplus	†1,674,245	1,735,854	813,700

*Charges, rentals, and full interest on adjustment income bonds. †Equal to 7.60% on $23,894,100 preferred stock against 7.26% earned on same stock previous year.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $175,619,293; balances, $9,356,406; Sub-Treasury credit balances, $1,490,714.

The local banks lost $1,898,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Rates on New York at domestic centres were: Chicago, 35c discount; Montreal, 15⅝c discount, up 15⅝c; St. Louis, 80c premium; San Francisco, par.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Aug. 18.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs.....	$401,235	$11,519,578	$34,308,848
Ordinary.....	629,344	12,045,036	37,763,317
Cor. & inc. tax	10,267	322,248	7,455,623
Miscellaneous	144,672	2,129,836	20,607,622
Total	$1,185,540	$25,916,700	$100,135,411
Expenditures	1,725,781	27,681,196	105,816,662
Deficit	$540,241	$1,764,496	$5,681,251

NO STOCK EXCHANGE ACTION

Trading Will Not Be Resumed Until Conditions Improve.

The committee of five Governors, named to act for the full board of the New York Stock Exchange during the suspension of operations, has taken no action looking to the reopening of the Exchange. A member of the committee said yesterday that the matter had not received serious consideration yet, but that it was certain that trading would not be resumed until conditions were such that it appeared that resumption would help to clear the situation.

Estimates of the time that must elapse before the Exchange can resume its functions vary from a week to a year. Some of the members are growing uneasy over the continued suspension and are agitating plans for getting under way with limitations to prevent a runaway market.

The Association of Partners of Stock Exchange Firms issued this notice to members yesterday:

"Present conditions are so unprecedented and as it is uncertain when the exchange will reopen, we desire to call to the attention of our members the desirability of effecting as far as possible the cancellation of all open orders on their books, with a view, first, to avoid errors and mistakes after the chaotic conditions which have prevailed, and second, for the purpose of controlling the character of new orders to be received, so that all may co-operate to secure as stable conditions as possible when trading is resumed.

"To this end we suggest that you notify customers that you will accept orders to be executed 'at the market' only in moderate amount and for adequate reasons, recommending strongly that all orders should have fixed limits; that buying orders should be executed only for those who previously have supplied ample margin, or whose purchases are made for cash, and that stop loss orders be eliminated as far as possible. Selling or buying orders, the execution of which might be detrimental to the orderly procedure of the market, should not be countenanced.

"We feel sure that our members, by co-operating along these lines, will do much to facilitate the opening of the exchange and render its initial transactions free from violent and erratic fluctuations, which would be so much to the prejudice of their clients."

RECEIVER FOR PRIVATE BANK

Bankruptcy Petition Filed Against J. Bozzuffi—Made Profits in Realty.

The private bank of John Bozzuffi, 1,149 First Avenue, who was for fifteen years a ticket agent on the Manhattan Elevated Railroad until he started a banking business in 1898, was thrown into bankruptcy yesterday on the petition of three creditors with claims aggregating $4,096. They asked for the appointment of a receiver on the ground that Mr. Bozzuffi had made preferential payments of $5,000 while insolvent. Justice Weeks appointed Irving C. Fox, whose bond was fixed at $50,000, on the application of the Attorney General.

The private banker is said to have made good profits in real estate, his purchases including 1,134 to 1,140 First Avenue, 221 East Seventy-third Street, 337 to 343 East Sixty-second Street, 247 East Sixty-second Street, 313 to 319 East Sixty-first Street, and 326 East Sixty-first Street. In 1900 one of his children was kidnapped after he had received threatening Black Hand letters.

KOBRE DENIES BANKRUPTCY.

Private Banker Says He Has Surplus Assets of $190,982.

Max Kobre, private banker of 41 Canal Street and 81 Grand Street, has filed an answer to the bankruptcy petition of Aug. 6, in which he denied that he was insolvent or had committed any act of bankruptcy. As a separate defense he asserted that the court is without jurisdiction.

He presented a statement which shows that his assets are $4,072,236, liabilities $3,881,253, and surplus $190,982. Mr. Kobre says he is co-operating with the State Superintendent of Banks in an effort to pay 100 cents on the dollar, and that if the depositors will grant an extension this can be done.

Several committees of creditors have offered to grant an extension.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The receivers of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad have awarded to the Lima Locomotive Corporation a contract for thirty Mikado and five of the Pacific type locomotives, the contract calling for an expenditure in excess of $1,000,000.

The Union Pacific has granted an extension from Sept. 2 to Oct. 2 for payment of the last installment on Union Pacific warrants and the Southern Pacific stock that was sold to shareholders last Spring.

The cotton brokerage firm of John F. Black & Co. announces that it is liquidating in order to go out of business. The firm is one of the oldest on the New York Cotton Exchange.

NEW YORK CITY OWES $82,000,000 ABROAD

All of It in Notes Falling Due in Europe Before the End of Jan. 1 Next.

$12,000,000 IN SEPTEMBER

Payment May Be Made in Gold at Ottawa and the Metal Returned Here to Pay for Commodities.

Controller Prendergast, following conferences with leading bankers in the financial district, said yesterday that he had not yet made arrangements for paying the city's obligations maturing in Europe or any other character of indebtedness. It is known, however, that the Controller has been actively at work on the matter, owing to the unprecedented conditions arising out of the European war. September maturities of this sort amount to $12,000,000 and are payable in London and Paris.

Foreign exchange conditions may change materially before these first payments become due. Every effort will be made to handle the payments without resort to gold exports. Even should gold be used, it probably will be necessary to send it only to Ottawa, whence it would naturally return as shipments of foodstuffs are made to Europe.

In all the city owes abroad about $80,000,000, the maturities running well into January. The bulk of them fall in November, when the city's receipts will be swelled by some $60,000,000 of tax money, which, it was said yesterday, would go far to offset the borrowings the city might have to make here in September and October, as well as its November maturities abroad.

The following table shows the outstanding obligations abroad, all of which will mature by the latter part of January. The amounts given in dollars are figured at the rate of $5 to the pound and $1 to 5 francs, so that the total is only approximate:

Month.	Pounds.	Francs.	Approximate Total in Dollars.
September ..	2,150,000	7,000,000	$12,150,000
October	2,310,000	10,450,000	13,640,000
November ..	6,325,000	35,550,000	38,275,000
December ..	2,730,000	8,500,000	15,350,000
January	100,000	13,535,000	3,207,000
	13,515,000	75,035,000	$82,622,000

Most of the obligations held abroad are revenue bills, issued in anticipation of the payment of taxes, although some corporate stock notes, issued in anticipation of the next bond issue, are also included. The total temporary indebtedness of the city at the close of last week is shown in the following table:

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Outstanding, Aug. 8	$25,211,573.72	$73,197,631.22	$4,617,625.00
Net increase	250,000.00		200,000.00
OUTSTANDING, AUG. 15	$25,461,573.72	$73,197,631.22	$4,817,625.00
Cash balance Aug. 15	5,503,438.39		
NET OBLIGATIONS	$19,958,135.33		

Part of these obligations are held by the city's sinking funds, and the city has aggregate cash balances on hand of approximately $42,000,000.

MUST HOLD THEIR STOCK.

Injunction Restrains New Haven Directors from Transferring Holdings.

BOSTON, Aug. 18.—An injunction restraining certain past and present Directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company from transferring stock of the company held by them pending the decision of the full bench of the Supreme Court on the question of appointing a master or receiver to prosecute a suit brought by minority stockholders seeking restitution of $12,000,000 alleged to have been wasted by the management of the company, was ordered by Supreme Court Judge Braley today.

The defendants enjoined are the railroad corporation and the members of its Directorate from 1904 to 1911.

The suit was filed July 17 by counsel representing the estate of Olea Bull Vaughan, holder of fifty shares of New Haven stock, who asked that a receiver be appointed to take possession of all claims in favor of the defendants, but not to interfere with the administration of the current affairs of the company. The plaintiffs also asked that shares of the stock held by the defendants be not disturbed except by order of the court, and that they later be applied to the payment of any court decree that might be issued.

The complainants alleged that the New Haven lost $102,000,000 through the acquisition of the Boston & Maine Railroad and various steamship and trolley lines.

BANKS IN GOOD SHAPE.

Depositors Are Returning Funds to Savings Institutions.

The State Banking Department announced yesterday that conditions surrounding the savings institutions had improved materially in the past few days, and that the situation as regards these banks was almost normal again. Depositors who withdrew their savings at the first sign of trouble have returned them in many cases, while others who had given the required sixty days' notice have withdrawn it and are content to leave their money on deposit.

The tendency to leave deposits undisturbed has been pronounced in the past week, and the Banking Department says that as a result the savings banks are today in better condition than they have been since the beginning of the year. Less money is being withdrawn from day to day, and the deposits are increasing. Confidence in the banks is taking the place of nervousness, according to the Superintendent.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Elkton ...	19¼	20	McKinney..	35	40
El Paso...	125	150	Old Gold..	1	2
Findlay ...		2	Portland ..	105	107
Gold Dol..	2¼	4	Vindicator.	91½	98½
Isabella ..	9⅜	10	R. B. H...	2	4
Jackpot ..	5	6½			

SCHIFF EXPLAINS PROPOSAL.

Why He Favors Paying Obligations Abroad in Gold.

Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., supplemented with the following statement yesterday his suggestion made last week for the payment of American obligations abroad in gold:

"Such widespread and extraordinary misconception and misinterpretation has arisen as to Mr. Schiff's proposal at the recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce that he deems it right to state concisely what he did say and propose.

First, he advocated that such of our debts in Europe as are not covered by the provisions of the existing moratoria, and in particular the maturing obligations of municipalities like the City of New York or railroad and other corporations held by the public in Europe, should be paid unquestionably and unhesitatingly when due, and that to the extent that the means for making such payments abroad cannot be obtained through exchange transactions, they must be provided through the export of gold, even if this involves some strain upon ourselves.

"Secondly, he proposed that inasmuch as the necessary gold was not obtainable elsewhere, the banks should give it up (which, in view of the forthcoming movement of our foodstuffs, &c., to Europe, would be not at all likely to involve any serious drain) and to the extent needed should infringe upon their legal reserve and that in order to keep such reserve up to the prescribed legal limit, nominally the banks should be permitted as an emergency measure, to keep a moderate portion of their reserves in banknotes. This proposition would simply give a legal and orderly form to that which the banks under the stress of circumstances have already actually done."

Smelting Dividend Reduced.

The Federal Mining and Smelting Company has reduced the dividend on its preferred stock from 6 per cent. to 4 per cent. by declaring a payment of 1 per cent. to be made Sept. 15. The company says: "In view of the stagnant condition of the metal market the Directors have deemed it advisable to order the closing of the Morning Mine."

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Incorporated today: Stehl Isilks Corp., silks, textiles; $2,000,000; J. Kling, Reese V. Turner, Clinton W. Barlow, 100 E. 26th St.

Moore Agitator Corp., egg beaters; $50,000. A. Blackburne, G. P. Breckenridge, R. A. Moore, 115 B'way.

D. C. Stone Realty Co., New Paltz, realty, construction; $100,000. E. Van Wagenen, E. Harp, J. H. Vanderlyn.

Mortimer C. Rosenbaum & Bro., realty, construction. Charlotte Dudley, F. and M. C. Rosenbaum, 908 W. 6th St.

Barron Butter & Egg Co.; $5,000. Jewel Lewis, M. Palmisano, Louisa Brancato, 1,716 78 St., B'klyn.

Universal Bagger Mfg. Co., Williamsville, bag filler and holder appliance; $15,000. C. E. Lavery, A. A. Klein, A. G. Beach.

C. A. Z. Costume Co., ladies' apparel; $5,000. Sadie Greenwald, S. Korn, C. A. Zuckerman, 1,061 Tinton Av.

Knickerbocker Investors Corp., realty, construction; $10,000. W. H. Randal, T. Gourkan, H. Caplan, 68 William St.

George-Ulrich, Inc., embroideries; $7,000. J. W. George and Nellie McMahone Ulrich, 153 E. 54 St.

Capital increases: Cement Gun Co., N. Y., $1,000,000 to $5,000,000; J. Rubinstein & Sons Co., B'klyn, $25,000 to $1,000,000.

Authorization: Enterprise Embroidery Works, Weehawken, N. J., $1,000,000. Rep., F. O. Reilly, 524 B'way.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, Aug. 18.—Charters filed today: Brighton Amusement Co., Spring Lake; $10,000. J. R. Miller, O. M. Maurice, Theodore N. Bennett, Spring Lake.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The export situation in wheat appears to be clearing up rapidly, and in consequence sentiment in the market has again turned to the bull side. The opening yesterday was barely steady at ⅛c to ⅜c lower, but prices developed a strong upward movement, advancing steadily throughout the day, with heavy buying, and closing quotations, while down ⅝c to ½c from top, were 4⅜c to 4½c net higher. It was possible to sell exchange on London, and preparations were being made to ship a large amount of wheat on old contracts, while, furthermore, about 500,000 bushels of new export business was reported, the sales being principally to France and Spain.

In the local cash market new No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.01, elevator, domestic, and No. 2 hard Winter at $1.01¾, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; new No. 1, Northern Duluth, $1.09, and old No. 1, Northern Manitoba, $1.13½, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ...	....	....	101	25¾	94
December ...	....	....	106¼	101¾	98⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ...	94½	89½	94	89⅝	86¾
December ...	100⅝	94⅞	99⅝	95¼	90¼
May	107	102	106¾	102¾	95

CORN.

The corn market felt the influence of the advance in wheat, and prices were firm and higher, closing with net gains of 1⅜ to 2¼c. Reports that the crop in the Southwest is showing the effect of the recent drought also had a sustaining influence on values.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 93¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; Argentine, 87 to 90c, as to quality delivered.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ...	80¾	78¾	79½	78¾	74⅝
December ...	70⅛	68¾	70¼	69¼	68¾
May	72	70¾	71¾	69¾	70

OATS.

The oats market felt the influence of reports of further large export sales, which were estimated at about a million bushels, and prices were strong, closing at 1¾ to 1½c net higher. The local cash market was firm; standard white being quoted at 47¼@48c; No. 2, 46@48½c; No. 3, 47@47½c; No. 4, 46@46¼c; ordinary clipped white, 47@48c; fancy clipped white, 48½@50½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September ...	43¼	42¼	43¼	41⅝	42⅜
December ...	46⅛	45	46	44⅝	41
May	49¾	48	49¼	47⅞	46¼

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was lower early under moderate selling and in absence of more than a very quiet demand, but toward the close a firmer feeling developed. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 15,000; estimated for Wednesday, 25,000; Kansas City received 10,000 and Omaha 8,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Lard—	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.	Last Year.
September ...	9.62	9.52	9.57	9.60	11.32	11.25
October	9.77	9.65	9.77	9.65	11.35	11.30
Ribs—						
September ...	12.75	12.65	12.72	12.60	11.40	11.40
October	12.27	12.12	12.27	12.17	11.30	11.30
Pork—						
September ...	22.30	21.60	22.27	22.10	20.95	20.95
January	21.50	21.35	21.45	21.20	19.45	19.45

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was only moderately active and prices were firmer, closing at an advance of 7 to 12 points. Offerings were small and the upturn was based on reports of an improved export demand.

The range of prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Last Close.
Spot	....	....	6.50@6.60	6.40
August	6.51	6.47	6.51@6.55	6.40
September ...	6.50	6.44	6.49@6.50	6.40
.....	....	....	6.40@6.45	6.32
November ...	6.31	6.30	6.32@6.35	6.24
December ...	6.34	6.34	6.34@6.36	6.27
January	6.41	6.35	6.40@6.42	6.30
February ...	....	....	6.42@6.45	6.31
March	6.46	6.45	6.47@6.50	6.35

COTTON.

The willingness of practially all members of the Liverpool Cotton Association to transfer their New York interests into December in order to facilitate the liquidation of the remaining contracts was announced by official cables yesterday.

Yesterday American middling was quoted at 6.20d, a decline of about $3 per bale, and January-February at 5.90d. The only Southern market from which official quotations are received, Augusta, was ⅛c lower at 10⅜c for old and 9¾c for new crop cotton.

COFFEE.

Liquidation of coffee contracts is going quietly on through the Voluntary Committee, and the Board of Managers of the Coffee Exchange has recommended that all transfers of the different contracts be made into December at 30 points on August and September, 20 on October, and 10 on November.

The local spot market Rio No. 7 was quoted at 8¼c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 54,883 packages; last week, 46,279 packages. Exports to other countries, 666 packages; imports, 19 packages. The market has hardened during the past week and closes firm. Speculative interest is still fairly active on medium and lower grades, but the gradual improvement in quality of arrivals is giving us a somewhat more liberal supply of high grades. Process and cheaper butters very firm. Creamery, extras, 30¼@31c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 26@27c; thirds, 24@25½c; State dairy, finest, 29¼@30c; good to prime, 27@28c; common to fair, 23½@25c; process, extras, 25½c; firsts, 24@25c; lower grades, 22¼@23½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22c; seconds, 21½c; lower grades, 21¼@22c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 20½@21c; lower grades, 19@20c.

EGGS.—Receipts for the week, 92,925 cases. Exports, 235 cases. Arrivals have been fairly liberal, but the proportion of high-grade fresh stock has been small, and for such the market has ruled firm and in sellers' favor. Medium and undergrades are plenty and freely offered, and good many lots are going into storage for lack of outlet at prices in proportion to cost. Storage eggs have been firm and tending upward, and there is a good demand at the close. Nearby prices quoted: Nearby white eggs are scarce and firm on the highest grades; lower qualities moving slowly. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 27½@28c; extra firsts, 26@27c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 21@23c; thirds and poorer, 19@20c; dirties, No. 1, 19½@20½c; No. 2 and poorer, 12@19c; checks, good to prime, dry, 17½@18c; undergrades, 16@17c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, charges paid, 22c; firsts, charges paid, 20@20½c; seconds, charges paid, 24½@25½c; undergrades, charges paid, 20@24c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby, henery whites, fancy, large, new laids, 34@35c; henery whites, selective, 28@33c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 27@33c; Western, gathered whites, 24@33c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by, gathered brown, fancy, large, 30@32c; gathered mixed colors, 28@29c; old new laids and nearby, Indian runner, 26@27c.

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Main Office, 166 MONTAGUE STREET
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF NEW YORK
ACTS IN EVERY FIDUCIARY CAPACITY
SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society 4½%
Founded 1888. Under supervision New York State Banking Department. Savings share accounts of $10 more opened on or before August 31st will earn from September 1st. Book now or write Franklin A. 33 Park Row, New York City.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London
Investment Securities

Incorporated 1869 — THE — Head Office Montreal
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
INVITES ENQUIRIES IN REGARD TO EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS IN
CANADA and the WEST INDIES
332 BRANCHES IN CANADA
23 BRANCHES IN CUBA
3 BRANCHES IN PORTO RICO
6 BRANCHES IN BRITISH WEST INDIES
2 BRANCHES IN DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
2 BRANCHES IN BRITISH GUIANA
1 BRANCH IN BRITISH HONDURAS
NEW YORK AGENCY, Corner William & Cedar Streets
LONDON AGENCY, Bank Bldgs., Princes St.
Total Assets, $187,915,000.

HARRIMAN NATIONAL BANK
Fifth Avenue and 44th Street
NEW YORK
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS - - - - - - $14,500,000
The policy of the Harriman National Bank is to establish with its customers reciprocal relations based on mutual satisfaction in the conduct and transaction of business, and the personnel of the administration offers every assurance of fair, liberal and prompt dealing along broad and progressive lines.

BANKING HOURS FROM 8 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TO MIDNIGHT

The Union Trust Company of New York offers a special service to individual trustees who desire to have the clerical and routine administration of their trusts carried on at a low expense by an expert organization.
The Union Trust Company will care for the trust property, assist in making investments and in selling securities, collect the income and pay it over as directed, and will render accounts in the form in which a trustee is required by the Court to state his accounts. A trustee will avoid expense and trouble by having his accounts kept in proper form.
Correspondence and Interviews are Solicited.
UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, 80 Broadway
CAPITAL and SURPLUS - - - - - - - $8,300,000

To the Holders of First and Refunding Sinking Fund Mortgage Twenty-five Year Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Denver City Tramway Company, Dated November 1st, 1908, Due November 1st, 1933.

The Denver Tramway Company, successor of The Denver City Tramway Company, hereby notifies the holders of the aforesaid bonds that it will pay, pursuant to Article VI. of the mortgage dated November 1st, 1908, securing said bonds, to the Successor Trustee under said mortgage, viz.: Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., on November 1st, 1914, a sum equal to one (1) per cent. of the principal of the bonds issued and outstanding thereunder, amounting to not less than one hundred ten thousand eight hundred thirty dollars ($110,830.) to be used for the redemption of bonds for the Sinking Fund provided for in the mortgage.

The holders of the aforesaid bonds are further notified that sealed proposals for the sale of such number of bonds as may be necessary to exhaust the moneys to be paid into the Sinking Fund, as aforesaid, will be received at Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., the Financial Agency of the Tramway Company, on or before the 24th day of August, A. D. 1914, and that those offered at the lowest price, not exceeding, however, par and accrued interest, with a premium of five (5) per cent., will be accepted and paid for on November 1st, 1914, in an amount sufficient to exhaust the sum to be paid, as aforesaid, into the Sinking Fund. In the event of the receipt of two or more proposals for such sale at the same rate, such rate being low enough to warrant acceptance, such proposals will be accepted in pro rata proportions.

Proposals for the sale of bonds shall be for all or any part of the bonds so offered, and shall be sealed and addressed to Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y., with the following notation on the envelope: "Sealed proposal for the sale of Sinking Fund Bonds of The Denver City Tramway Company."

Notice of acceptance of offers, or a part thereof sufficient to exhaust the sum of $110,830 specified in this notice will be mailed on August 25th, 1914, to the makers thereof at the addresses designated by them respectively.

Delivery of bonds accepted, with all unmatured coupons subsequent to November 1st, 1914, attached, must be made at the office of Bankers Trust Company, New York City, N. Y.

THE DENVER TRAMWAY COMPANY,
By THOS. KEELY, Treasurer.

The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company First Mortgage 10-Year 5% Gold Sinking Fund Bonds.

As provided by the mortgage dated July 1st, 1906, executed by The Portsmouth Street Railroad & Light Company of Portsmouth, Ohio, to Bankers Trust Company, as Trustee, the undersigned, as such Trustee, hereby gives notice of its intention to purchase, at its office in the City of New York, on October 1st, 1914, at par and accrued interest, the following bonds of the above issue drawn by nos.: 3, 4, 5, 17, 20, 32, 34, 37, 51, 52, 78, 79, 162, 167, 169, 179, 192, 196, 200, 202, 229, 281, 283, 288, 240.

Payment for bonds bearing the above numbers will be made out of the Sinking Fund or Reserve Fund provided in said mortgage, and the interest on such numbered bonds will cease October 1st, 1914, pursuant to said mortgage.

Federal Income Tax certificates covering accrued interest to October 1st, 1914, should accompany all bonds drawn for redemption.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Dated at New York, August 10, 1914.

SCHOOL BOND SALE.—Public notice is hereby given that the Board of Education of the Borough of Frankl

COTTON CONFERENCE TO MEET MONDAY

Experts Called to Consider Financing and Moving of the Huge Crop.

NOW CHOOSING DELEGATES

Secretary McAdoo and Associates Busy Selecting Representative Growers and Spinners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—A conference to consider financing and moving the cotton crop will meet at the Treasury Department next Monday, Aug. 24. Secretary McAdoo began today, in conjunction with Postmaster General Burleson, Secretary Houston and Seth Low, the Chairman of the Standing Committee appointed by the Foreign Exchange and Crop Movement Conference held here last week, to make up the list of delegates to be invited to attend the conference. It is the purpose to include representative men from all parts of the cotton growing section who are experienced in the production, sale and manufacture of the fabric. Several transportation experts, both in railroad and steamship trades, who were present at the first conference, will be asked to attend the cotton conference. The list of delegates will be completed and announced within two or three days.

A step that may be expected to be taken as a part of the plan to expedite the movement of the cotton crop will be the naming of the Reserve Bank Directors of Class C who will represent the Government in the new organizations in the reserve banks in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and probably Dallas. This action is being considered as a part of the effort to provide money to move the crop, and it is believed that it will have a distinct importance in financing the purchase and shipment of the very large crop that is now in sight. All estimates that have been received indicate that by the time the ginning is well under way the returns will show that there are 3,000,000 bales to be sent to market. Thus far the prostration of the cotton market is complete in the face of the war in Europe, where by this time, under ordinary conditions, there would have been great activity in prices and contracts for shipment.

Secretary McAdoo, in announcing the decision to call the conference next week, said:

"I have called a conference to consider the cotton situation, to be held at the Treasury Department on Monday the 24th of August, at 11 A. M., to which representative men in the different sections of the country interested in the production, financing and manufacturing of cotton will be invited. The names of those who will be asked to attend are now under advisement, and a list will be furnished in a few days. The Secretary of Agriculture and the Postmaster General will join the Secretary of the Treasury in the conference, and the Federal Reserve Board will be invited to attend as a body. The purpose of the conference will be to consider the general problem with a view to securing the largest possible degree of co-operation between the producers and manufacturers of cotton and the banking interests of the country."

In the course of the day Secretary McAdoo received a call from a delegation of cotton bankers and planters who have been in Washington for several days in attendance on the cotton conference at the capital and engaged in urging upon Congress the necessity for prompt and decisive action to assist in getting the crop to market. In the party were Andrew Querbes, M. A. McCutheon, E. K. Smith, T. E. Thomas, and W. E. Glassel of Louisiana; George Rogers and H. S. Mobley of Arkansas; C. E. O'Connor of Alabama and F. A. Mayfield of Tennessee.

The conference between the cotton men and the Secretary was directed to an exchange of information as to conditions and plans for assistance. No particular plan was agreed upon, and the members of the delegation had no suggestions to offer. They said that the most important thing to their section was the announcement that the Government was going to help find a market for their crop. Their estimates agreed with those already in the hands of Secretary Houston, and they said that thus far it was wholly impossible to sell a pound of product because of the utter absence of a market.

AMENDS THE CLAYTON BILL.

Senate Would Protect Corporation Defendants in Private Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The Senate this afternoon by a vote of 35 to 16 adopted a committee amendment softening the provision in the Clayton bill as it passed the House, making a verdict against a corporation sued by the Government as in restraint of trade conclusive evidence against the defendant in suits brought for damages by private persons. As amended by the Senate the decision in the Government's suit would be only prima facie evidence against the defendant corporation.

Mr. Walsh of Montana, Democrat, opposed the committee amendment in favor of the more drastic language of the House, while Mr. White of Alabama, another Democrat, opposed it.

The debate then passed to the section exempting labor unions and farmers' associations from prosecution under the Sherman act for "lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof," Mr. Pomerene of Ohio, a conservative Democrat, made an extended argument against the provision. Unions, he said, were not forbidden now from carrying out their proper purposes, so that if the law meant precisely what it said it was mere tautology, while if it meant to permit more than that it was vicious.

The farmers' associations, said Mr. Pomerene, had never asked to be included in the exemption, and, although many of their organizations existed in his State, he had never received a petition from them. Referring briefly to the situation arising from the European war, he said it was illogical that just when the Government was trying to check the unwarranted increase in the cost of foodstuffs, Congress should attempt to enact legislation barring farmers from prosecution for combining to force foodstuffs to high prices. At the same time, he said, the exemption as to consumers' leagues had been eliminated so that the ordinary housekeeper had no defense against combinations.

Franchise Grant Held Up by War.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 18.—Because many wealthy residents of Central Avenue, Orange, are marooned in Europe, final action could not be taken at a meeting of the City Council this afternoon in granting a fifty-year franchise to the Public Service Railway Company to run double tracks from East Orange to the West Orange line. It is necessary to obtain the consents of the abutting property owners before the franchise can be granted, and final action had to be indefinitely postponed. The granting of the franchise has been hanging fire for more than a year.

To Manufacturers

There are tremendous opportunities in the export trade markets for you, due to the European war.

We are receiving daily numerous inquiries as to the best ways to go after this trade.

It is part of our business to supply this information.

For the past 37 years we have been building up the sort of service manufacturers need in the development of their export trade.

Our force is now increased to care for an enlarged business, and we are thoroughly equipped to serve you.

If you will drop us a line, or call, we shall be pleased to explain our plan of working for you in the export field.

Do not lose time in getting after this trade.

American Exporter

[illegible] Place, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....8 per cent. for best names.
Monday.....
" .....
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Is "Censoring" Orders.

One of the big lace import houses is making a hard fight to keep its available stock from being sold too rapidly. All buyers who have not been regular customers of the house are being refused merchandise, and the orders of all of the regular patrons are being rigidly "censored" as to amounts.

Southern Business Holds Up Well.

Despite the fact that Southern retailers now in this market are buying lightly as a result of the uncertainty surrounding the disposition of the current crop of cotton, it was said in one of the largest jobbing houses yesterday that the aggregate business was keeping up well for the reason that more buyers are coming in from that part of the country than is usually the case.

Burlap Men's Troubles.

Burlap dealers are none too cheerful these days. The useful material in which they deal comes from India consigned to British firms, but it is carried in vessels under the German flag. British war vessels are making it troublesome for the carriers, with the result of delayed and uncertain deliveries.

Shirt and Collar Trade Normal.

There has been a slight falling off in business booked on shirts for the Fall. Otherwise, the shirt and collar trade is in normal condition. The large houses that do a world-wide business do not believe that the war will affect them seriously, even though several of the most important distributing centres are closed to them.

A Chance Here for Trade.

The local office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Custom House yesterday received a telegram from headquarters in Washington stating that the American Minister to Venezuela requests dealers to send immediately catalogues to the American Consulates at Caracas and Maracaibo of all lines, especial mention being made of canned goods, cosmetics, drugs, clothing, dress goods, hardware, and automobiles. It is understood at the local branch that the goods are wanted to replace stocks of European goods tied up by the war.

Big Advances for Broadcloths.

If there was any uncertainty regarding what the popular women's wear fabric for the Fall would be, it has been given very well cleared up by the prices now being paid for broadcloths. The shutting down of the foreign mills has limited the supply of this fabric available for cutting-up purposes, and the domestic manufacturers will be taxed to the uttermost to meet the demand.

Prints Quiet in Second Hands.

The announcement of one of the big printing companies that its product would be placed "at value" tomorrow has aroused considerable interest among handlers of these goods. It is said that the concern in question has done a big business on them in the last two or three weeks, but, despite this activity on the part of the wholesalers, there has been only a limited demand on the jobbers for this merchandise from the retailers.

Trimmings May Be Scarce.

The clothing trade is more or less resigned to what advances may be made in piece goods as a result of the war but a cause of anxiety with many of the manufacturers is the threatened shortage of trimmings. Canvas interlinings are imported to a great extent and the same is true of buttons. In the event that stocks of these goods now on hand are sold out, the trade is wondering what they may obtain as substitutes. Vegetable buttons from South America will probably be more extensively used but it is a question how far available supplies may go to satisfying the needs of the manufacturers.

Linens Are Advancing.

Trade in linens has been very brisk this month. One of the largest houses in the trade has adopted the policy of refusing to sell any of the goods for future delivery. Prices, according to the head of this house, are likely to advance and the supply is apt to be uncertain. It seems that the yarns from which Scotch and Irish linens are made, come from Belgium, while most of the flax itself is of Russian origin.

Gray Goods Move Fairly Well.

There was a fair movement of gray goods in this market yesterday, though no great quantity of printcloths was taken. Prices on these goods remained about the same as on Monday, but in some cases sellers were firmer than has been the case in their demand for full market prices. There was very little contract business done. The only sign of weakness reported was the sale of some 38½-inch, 60-ins, at 4 1-16 cents, a drop of 1-16 cent from the day before. There was a fair call for 39-inch 68-72s, at 5¼ cents, and there was some demand for narrow goods, 27 and 28 inch, 64-60s, for near-by delivery at prices that were largely nominal. Business in sheetings for the day was small compared with what has been done of late. Sateens and twills sold well, mostly for near-by delivery or on short contracts. A good call for 40-inch lawns was in evidence, 76-72s selling at 6¾ cents and 88-80s in the same width at 7¾ cents. Both carded and combed styles were in demand.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

M. STEMPEL & SON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max and W. J. Stempel, importers of furs, by Max L. Rosenstein, a creditor for $500. Liabilities are said to be about $10,000.

SIMON HECHTKOPF.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Simon Hechtkopf, leather goods, at 226 West 116th Street, by Morris Damast, $125; Leidor Head, $175, and Solomon Fiederbaum, $225. Liabilities are $2,000 and assets $1,000.

MORRIS MERINSKY, jobber in men's furnishings and dry goods at 73 Orchard Street and 264 East Houston Street, has assigned to Louis Hoffman. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by the Metropolitan Shirtwaist Company, $150; Samuel Reckman, $200, and Michel Parent, $200. Liabilities are about $7,000.

ABRAHAM SCHWARTZ, dealer in general merchandise at 254 West 113th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,961 and assets $1,500 in accounts, the face value of which is $5,100, and a safe $125.

MOSES LUCKMANN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Moses Luckmann, dealer in poultry at 241 Monroe Street, by the Brooklyn Poultry Company, $470; Krouls & Co., $818, and B. Beff & Son, $106.

COLONIAL HAT COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Colonial Hat Company of 33 West Thirty-second Street show liabilities $7,460, nominal assets $21,007, and actual assets $11,911.

THE STAR DRESS COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Star Dress Company of 22 West Twenty-sixth Street show liabilities $5,600, nominal assets $2,740, and actual assets $1,899.

THE ORIGINAL IDEA COMPANY, Inc., dealer in women's apparel, has assigned to Henry C. Moses.

MAX KOBRE, private banker at 41 Canal Street and 81 Grand Street, answering a petition in bankruptcy, asserts that his assets are $4,072,382 and liabilities $3,881,282, and that he is working with the State Bank Superintendent to pay dollar for dollar.

JOHN BOZZUFFI—A partition in bankruptcy has been filed against John Bozzuffi, private banker, at 1,349 1st Av., by Eugene Figani, $1,745; Luigi Figani, $625, and Davede Bins, $1,608. Judge Weeks of the Supreme Court had appointed Irving J. Fox, receiver, on the application of the Attorneydeneral, and his bond was fixed at $50,000.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

CHICAGO, Ill.—John J. Verhaak, a merchant, voluntary petition; liabilities, $35,106; assets, $6,540.

TRENTON, N. J.—James Kearsley, editor of The Trenton Evening Times, has been appointed receiver for the Interstate Telephone Company. The court has authorized that the business be continued. Reginald Branch of Darlington has been appointed receiver for the Cramer & Rogers Grocery Company. The Enterprise Stores Company, petition filed; liabilities, $35,000; assets, $45,000.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Adamson, Robert, Commissioner, &c.—J. Jennings, $8,974.
A. L. Palmer Co., Inc.—I. Schlesinger, $424.
Bowers, George C.—Colonial Development Corporation, $160.
Bateman, Charles E., and John Miller—Hudson Electrical Supply Co., $353.
Cohen, Isaac—H. Fuchs, $122.
Cohen, Joseph—S. H. Meuer, $172.
Cruger, Frederick C.—F. E. Grace, $111.
Combs, Franklin—J. A. Weser, $268.
Cronin, Joseph L.; Mary G. Cronin, Herman E. Moss, and Norma G. Moss—Central Consumers' Wine and Liquor Co., $20,360.
Darling, Richard S., and John B. Watson—H. E. Rogers, $111.
Devereaux, Charles L., and James McAdam—Third National Bank of Syracuse, $1,108.
Derry, William, and Anna M. Derry—H. S. Gould, $3,804.
Ellison, Henry O.—Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New York, $270.
Eyer, George A.—W. Hampel, $100.
Finn, Luke J.—M. Colleary, $338.
Geddidiger Art Stores, Inc.—C. F. Bishop et al., $281.
Greenberg, Abraham—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., $112.
Gray, John W. E.—C. W. Lewis, $180.
Grand Island Tungsten Mines Co.—G. W. Lindsay, $5,915.
Goldberg, Sam and Elias—I. Yagoda, $126.
Heckscher, August, and Percy N. Furber—T. A. Nevins, $141.
Hamaker, Edgar W.—Trumbull Electric Mfg. Co., $302.
Kirby, John J.—J. W. Little, $907.
Kendal, Louis—L. S. Dunning, $488.
Marks, Abraham—S. Becher, $83.
Menkus, Bronach—A. Ehrlich, $190.
Mayer, Daniel—A. S. Rosenberg et al., $180.
Marks, Joel—C. G. Bunzl et al., $632.
Orkin, Julius—I. Levinson et al., $458.
Rafferty, Peter L.—J. L. Keating et al., $345.
Rosendorf, Hugo D.—M. Esberg, $366.
Rathkrug, Henry—N. Salter, $321.
Rosenbeck, Harold—J. Schlipp, $124.
Rostni, Michelangelo, and Salvatore Cardillo—A. Caruson, $332.
Redman, Walter H.—B. F. Rogers, $18,286.
Storrs, Charles W.—Metropolitan Tobacco Co., $176.
Spahn, Lena—B. Rothstadt et al., $138.
Watson, Thomas B.—E. B. Clement, $1,887.
Welchonok, Max, and Eli Dubin—H. M. Kornbluth, $2,152.
Wilson Woodworking Company—Balfour & Koch, Inc., $304.
Weber, Turek Building Company, Inc.—Robert Gordon & Son, Inc., .

In Bronx County.

Nathanson, Morris—I. Reich et al., $167.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

13,533. IRON AND STEEL PLATES, &c., FOR SHIPBUILDING.—A manufacturers' agent in the United Kingdom desires to get into communication with firms mfg. iron and steel plates, angle iron, &c., for shipbuilding, with a view to representing them as agent.

13,534. WHISKIES AND CHAMPAGNE.—A well-known firm in a South Am. city desires to be put into touch with Am. mfrs. of Kentucky blended whiskies, for which there appears to be an increasing demand.

13,535. DRIED FRUITS, PRESERVES, AND METAL PRODUCTS.—A French commission merchant, now in Boston to secure local representation for a large Am. exporter of dried fruits, preserves, and metal products.

13,536. HARDWARE, TOOLS, AND SMALL MACHINERY.—A business house dealing in hardware, tools, and small machinery for blacksmiths, locksmiths, &c., wishes to be placed in communication with Am. mfrs. of such articles, and to receive commercial publications connected with this trade.

13,537. MINERAL OILS, DRIED FRUITS, AND VEGETABLES.—A business man of twenty years' experience desires to be placed in direct communication with mfrs. and exporters of mineral oils and dried or canned fruits and vegetables.

13,538. HERRING.—An American Consul in Ireland reports that in his district no herring packed in oil, sardine style, are for sale. Genuine sardines are relatively expensive, and a cheap, attractive, and inexpensive and attractively packed small herring should fill a real need and meet with a ready sale.

13,539. PEANUT BUTTER.—A report from an American Consul in the United Kingdom states that peanut butter has not yet found its way into general use in his district. Although there are large classes of persons who might quickly adopt this product, neither grocers nor housewives have any familiarity whatever with it.

13,540. KNITTING MACHINES.—A European business house selling French and German knitting machines is now anxious to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of straight knitting machines. The same firm would be glad to receive commercial publications on this industry.

13,541. SEWING MACHINES.—A member of a French association is anxious to make connections with American exporters of sewing machines. He states that he is willing to purchase goods for cash, and could cover France, Holland, and Belgium.

13,551. RICE.—A report from an American Consul in Switzerland states that American rice is not sold in his district, the demand being decidedly for Rangoon grades. American rice, it is asserted, is too "mushy," and does not swell well during cooking. Ordinary Rangoon rice retails for 8 cents per quart. The Consul thinks this is an excellent opportunity to send a competent representative to overcome any prejudice against American rice.

13,553. GRAIN, OUTGROWED PRODUCTS, AUTOMOBILES, AND SPECIALTIES.—A European business man, who has been in the U. S., is about to engage in business on his own account on an agency basis. He wishes to get in touch with Am. exporters of grain and mfrs. of oleomargarin, lard, cottonseed oil, cottonseed cake, flour, syrups, passenger and commercial automobiles, automobile tires, writing machines, duplicators, specialties, &c.

13,554. TILE PRESSES.—A business firm in a European capital is desirous of purchasing Am. tile presses.

13,555. SHOES.—A jobber and commission agent in a European city wishes to make connections with Am. exporters of shoes.

13,556. ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.—A dealer in machinery in one of the capitals of Europe is interested in Am. ice-making machinery.

13,557. PACKING HOUSE ACCESSORIES.—A business man abroad wishes to be put in touch with Am. makers of machinery dealing with packing house work, including glue making, tank water evaporation, meat extracting, including corned meat scaids and pickles, margarin, and all accessories connected with an up-to-date packing house.

13,558. DRY COLORS FOR PAINT MAKING.—A foreign business firm wishes to be in touch with Am. mfrs. of dry colors in lime proof for the mfr. of paints, for a waterproof distemper.

13,559. AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND DAIRY MACHINERY.—A business organization desires to communicate with Am. mfrs. of agricultural implements, dairy machinery and specialties, and would be glad to receive catalogues, price lists, and particulars of the same.

13,540. COTTON GOODS, BEER, HARDWARE, LUMBER, AND CONFECTIONERY.—A firm of general merchants desires agencies for cotton goods, hardware lines, lumber, beer, confectionery, and other lines, all of which the firm states it is in a good position to handle.

13,541. ELECTRIC COMMERCIAL CARS.—In view of improved facilities for the supply of current there is an opening in a South African city for the sale of a limited number of electric commercial cars, having a capacity of one half a ton to two or three tons. An established agent now selling gasoline-driven trucks (British make) wishes to secure the agency for an electric car. Manufacturers who receive this item duplicated are requested to send correspondence and catalogues, giving prices and terms to dealers, to the Consular officer referred to.

13,542. BREWERY MACHINERY.—The head brewer of a large foreign brewing concern is about to proceed to the United States for the purpose of seeing the latest methods in brewing and to arrange for the purchase of machinery connected therewith.

13,545. HIGH COTTON PRODUCTIVITY.—An American Consul in the United Kingdom reports that there appears to be an opening in his district for light cotton underskirts, of the featherbloom and similar types. Undoubtedly retailing at about $1.50 ought to meet a real want and find a ready sale.

13,544. PRINTING MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES.—The managing Director of a printing concern intends to visit the U. S. to study the latest developments in printing.

13,545. KNITTING AND STOPPING.—A foreign business man, who requested quotations from Am. mfrs. of milk bottles with sanitary stoppers, received only one reply from the U. S. He informs an American Consular officer that he has received catalogues and samples from a European house, but prefers to give the order to an American firm if he can obtain a similar article at a price comparing favorably with the European product.

13,546. ELECTRIC SUPPLY LINE.—An American Consul in Ireland reports that a local electric power plant is contemplating discontinuing its present line in one of the smaller cities and supplying that city from a larger plant by cable.

13,547. MOTOR CARS.—A motor sales and garage company in one of the largest French cities is desirous of securing the agencies of the best Am. automobile that can be retailed at $1,138 and leave a fair profit to the dealer. Direct relations are preferred.

13,548. RUBBER HOSE AND OTHER RUBBER GOODS.—A European firm enjoying a good reputation desires to represent an Am. mfr. of india rubber hose for water, steam, and other purposes; also other kinds of rubber goods.

13,549. WOOLENS AND WORSTEDS.—A report from an American Consul states that a firm in his district desires to represent an Am. mfr. of woolens and worsteds.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting Duties on a Variety of Articles.

A controversy between the Government and the Meier & Frank Co., Seattle, has been settled by the Board of General Appraisers in favor of the importers. The merchandise, which consisted of tennis balls containing 44 per cent. of wool, were returned for duty under the old tariff at the rate of 44 cents per pound and 55 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of wool not specially provided for. The protestants claimed that the balls are 55 per cent. rubber, and should be admitted at only 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of rubber.

It was decided that metal screw covers for jars imported by F. B. Vandegrift & Co. are properly dutiable under the old law at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of metal.

In overruling a protest by the John P. Dalsiden Company, Indianapolis, the board held that materials cut into shapes for church vestments cannot be admitted free of duty as "regalia," as that word is used in the Tariff act of 1909. The Collector classified the material as lace or embroidery made from metal threads and dutiable at 15 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 179. The decision says that the goods are no more regalia than would be merchandise imported in the piece.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON—M. O'Neil Co.; W. E. Goodman, housefurn. goods, china; 37 W. 26th.
AKRON—M. O'Neill Co.; J. D. Martens, dc. domestics, flannels, wash goods, linens; 37 West 26th.
AKRON—C. H. Yeager Co.; J. L. Yeager, cloaks, suits; 60 West 33d.
ALBANY—J. G. Myers Co.; W. A. Tindlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
ALLENTOWN—Hess Brothers; S. M. Herman, millinery; 315 4th Av.
ALPENA, Mich.—Strauss Co.; S. Strauss, coats, suits; Room 823, 1,133 Broadway.
ALTOONA—W. F. Gable & Co.; W. B. Parker, hosiery; 2 Walker.
ASHEVILLE—Bon Marche; S. Lapinsky, carpets; 17 West 28th.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Brothers Co.; F. A. Sherman, notions, gloves, leather goods; 148 West 23d.
AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; J. H. Foster, dress goods, ribbons; 69 5th Av.
AUBURN—Foster, Ross & Co.; C. C. Kleist, rugs; 69 5th Av.
AUGUSTA—J. B. White & Co.; J. W. Pearce, domestics; Mrs. M. D. Flynn, millinery; 214 Church.
AUGUSTA—P. F. Sheron & Co.; P. F. Sheron, hats, shoes; St. Denis.
BALTIMORE—H. Sonneborn & Co.; B. Makover, woolens, trimmings; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Hechschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss M. G. Townsend, art embroideries; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Goldenberg, dry goods; Navarre.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. J. Bigler, notions; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Roche, notions; 17 East 22d; Longacre.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss A. McGlogan, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; W. B. Burke, domestics; J. M. Parson, white goods; 15 East 26th.
BALTIMORE—S. H. Roneker; piece goods; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Strouse-Baer Co.; A. K. Baer, waists; 1,182 Broadway.
BALTIMORE—A. Eisenberg; G. Tonalla, house furn. goods; Strand.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery, 354 4th Av.
BINGHAMTON—Hills, McLean & Haskins; F. H. Haskins, housefurn. goods; H. Haskins, dry goods; Collingwood.
BINGHAM—Bingham—Sawyer Co.; A. R. Sawyer, millinery; 621 Broadway.
BIRMINGHAM—Parisian Co.; L. Bloch, general buyer; Miss Horn, hosiery, underwear; Mrs. Scharf, skirts, waists; Miss Lightfoot, ready to wear; 353 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Drennen Co. Department Stores; G. H. Fiewellen, domestics, dress goods; Mrs. M. Bates, millinery; 39 West 32d.
BISBEE—Frankenberg & Newman; B. Frankenberg, ladies', children's ready to wear; 89 West 22d.
BOSTON—Bulk Wholesale Co.; H. L. Falk, general mdse.; 43 Leonard.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. W. Dempsey, gloves, laces, ribbons; 55 White.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss M. L. McHugh, girls' coats, dresses; Miss J. L. McCluskey, costumes, dresses; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; Miss H. B. Cobham, cloaks, suits; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss B. Garner, ladies', misses' corsets, skirts; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—Jordan, Marsh Co.; W. T. McLean, jewelry, underwear; Miss Bettman, (basement); Miss Hammelburg, ladies' neckwear; Miss Bettman, dresses, (basement;) 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; M. A. McBride, millinery; A. G. Turpy, ready-to-wear; Mrs. M. Wilson, costumes; R. M. Dean, notions, umbrellas, linings; 60 W. 33d.
BOSTON—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed millinery; (basement buyers;) V. P. Ring, ladies', misses' dresses; Mr. Bradley, men's, boys' furn. goods, sweaters; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; Mr. May, mdse. mgr.; Mr. Hawley, carpets, rugs, draperies; Mr. Cochrane, white goods, linings; Mrs. Turley, jewelry; Miss Casey, leather goods; Mr. Kahn, men's furn. goods; Miss Rice, hosiery, underwear; Miss Blitz, notions, toilet goods; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—Wm. Hengerer Co.; W. J. Boyle, dress goods, silks; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; Miss W. A. Gardiner, ladies', infants' wear; corsets; Miss A. Miss M. A. Van Ness, infants', girls', juniors' wear; 214 Church; McAlpin.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; Miss A. Thompson, muslin underwear, infants' wear, corsets; 2 Walker.
BUFFALO—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ramsley, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.
BUFFALO—Hens & Kelly Co.; C. E. Bassett, millinery; 31 Union Square.
BUFFALO—H. A. Meldrum Co.; G. W. Sheerer, millinery; 116 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; R. Wilson, millinery; 214 Church; Hermitage.
BUFFALO—Wiesseman & Erss Co.; C. H. Wiesseman, dry goods; Herald Square.
CALUMET, Mich.—Glass-Block Store Co.; G. T. Miller, dress goods, notions, jewelry; 417 5th Av.
CENTREVILLE, Iowa—J. Frankel, coats, suits, dresses; 170 5th Av.
CHICAGO—S. Cooper & Co.; Miss Obermeyer, laces; 15 E. 22d; Latham.
CHICAGO—Strauss Millinery Co.; M. S. Oppenheim, millinery; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss Gill, millinery; 15 Worth.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; A. B. Nelson, umbrellas; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—R. Raphelson & Co.; M. S. Oppenheim, ladies' hats; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Siegel-Cooper & Co.; Miss E. Garretty, corsets; A. J. Rahnweiler, boys' clothing; 6 Worth.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; H. M. Hillman, waists; Miss Dermody, waists; 116 W. 32d.
CHICAGO—Chicago Mail Order Co.; L. Weisskopf, furn. goods, clothing; Wellick's.
CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers & Co.; L. Stein, clothing; St. Denis.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue, Co.; E. Campbell, rugs, carpets; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—The Shillito Co.; Boys' toys; Miss Osborne, millinery; Miss Campbell, muslin underwear; 432 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—H. & S. Pogue Co.; Miss M. B. Irving, gloves; 200 5th Av.
CINCINNATI—The S. Pogue Co.; H. F. Bachmeyer, hosiery, furn. goods; 200 5th Av.; Navarre.
CINCINNATI—B. L. Pogue & Sons; B. L. Pogue, piece goods, jacket furn. goods; A. Pogue, cloaks, suits; Wellick's.
CLARKSDALE, Miss.—Powers & Co.; Mr. Powers, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; 69 5th Av.
CLEVELAND—Fries & Schuele Co.; O. A. Schuele, cloaks, suits, infants' wear; 30 W. 33d; Hoffman House.
CLEVELAND—Scott-Griggs Co.; Miss Murphy, millinery; Collingwood.
CLEVELAND—Halley Co.; L. B. Oppenheim, carpets; 71 West 23d.
CLEVELAND — Jamfield Co.; Jamfield, carpets; 16 East 26th.
CLEVELAND—Scott, Griggs Co.; Miss Enck, jewelry, neckwear; 4 West 22d.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Halle Bros.; P. L. Harwood, ladies' ready-to-wear; 220 5th Av.; McAlpin.
CLEVELAND—Strauss Bros. Co.; Miss L. Kaezer, millinery; St. Andrew's.
CLEARFIELD, Pa.—J. W. Leonardson, ready-to-wear; 3,170 Broadway.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—A. S. Douglass, general mdse.; Wellick.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Z. L. White Co.; J. B. Nye, buyer, domestics, dress goods, silks, laces; Breslin.
COLUMBUS—Columbus D. G. Co.; Miss Rush, hosiery, underwear; Brostel.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—The D. S. Co.; Miss S. A. Daniel, notions; Breslin.
CORINTH, Miss.—A. Rabel Co.; S. H. Rubel, notions, laces, ready to wear; 43 Leonard.
DALLAS, Tex.—Sanger Bros.; E. Sanger, dry goods; 19 E. 20th.
DANVILLE—Quality Shop; S. Mandle, ladies' ready to wear; Somerset.
DANVILLE—Miss Bros.; O. Mets, ready-to-wear; 3,170 Broadway.
DANVILLE—L. S. Shoninger & Co.; L. S. Shoninger, coats, suits; Room 823, 1,133 Broadway.
DANVILLE, Va.—The Quality Shop; Samuel Mandle, ladies' ready-to-wear; Wellick's; 170 5th Av.
DANVILLE, Va.—Quality Shop; S. Mandle, ladies' ready-to-wear garments; McAlpin.
DAYTON—Elder & Johnston Co.; Miss M. C. Taylor, toilet goods; Miss Redelberger, notions, jewelry, leather goods; 2 Walker.
DAYTON—The Fair; S. Margolis, C. Friedberg, suits, dresses; 170 5th Av.
DENVER—Armstrong, Turner Millinery Co.; L. S. Pennington, hats; 621 Broadway.
DENVER—Armstrong, Turner Millinery Co.; L. S. Pennington, ladies' hats; 621 Broadway.
DENVER—Denver Dry Goods Co.; T. H. Protheroe, linens; 30 East 20th; Murray Hill.
DETROIT—A. M. Barnes & Co.; A. M. Barnes, silk, cloth dresses, waists, petticoats; 170 5th Av.
DETROIT—Newcomb, Endicott Co.; Miss A. McGlogan, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Oppenheimer, fancy goods; F. J. Blaney, flannels; 200 5th Av.
DETROIT—D. J. Healy; Miss Potter, jewelry, leather goods; Miss Hogan, laces, embroideries; Mr. Austin, domestics, linens; 31 Union Square.
DETROIT—Sommer & Reno; A. J. Reno, millinery; Albert.
DUBUQUE—J. F. Stampfer; Miss S. Bowen, ladies' wear; Hark Av.
DULUTH—Silberstein & Bondy Co.; B. Silberstein, waists, dresses; 15 East 26th.
EASTON—Kline Bros.; H. J. Kline, corsets, underwear, infants' wear; Breslin.
ELMIRA—Sheehan, Dean & Co.; F. H. Allerton, cloaks, suits, women's, infants' wear; M. J. Walsh, silks; 60 W. 33d.
ERIE—Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.; J. W. Chapat, housefurn. goods, toys; 320 Church.
ERIE—Warner Bros.; E. Lunger, dress goods, silks; W. H. Warner, china; Miss E. Hamburger, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, neckwear; Grand Northern.
FALL RIVER—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring.
FRANKLIN, Ind.—M. J. Voris & Co.; A. D. Harb, women's wear, carpets; A. T. Wynch, dry goods; Navarre.
GREENSBORO—Meyers Co.; W. J. Tonkin, notions, laces; 17 East 22d; Longacre.
GREENVILLE—Greenville Dept. Store; H. Cohn, dry goods, notions; Somerset.
HAMILTON, Ohio—Mathes-Sohngen Co.; C. D. Mathes, millinery; G. P. Sohngen, dry goods; 220 Church.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; 214 Church.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; W. H. Bennethum, Jr., cloaks, furs; 2 Walker.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; J. B. Morris, millinery; Woodward.
HARRISBURG—Bowman & Co.; W. H. Ellis, general merchandise; Breslin.
HELENA, Mont.—Sanden & Ferguson Co.; P. W. Sanden, general mdse.; Park Avenue.
HONOLULU, H. I.—Benjamin H. Rice, dress goods, men's furn. goods; J. G. Silva, piece goods, men's furn. goods; J. P. Rego, laces, hosiery, gloves, fancy goods; 31 Union Square.
HORNELL—Babcock & Davison; C. F. Babcock, general mdse.; Great Northern.
HOT SPRINGS—Roth Dry Goods Co.; E. N. Roth, millinery; Somerset.
HOUMA, La.—L. Heymen, millinery; 43 Leonard.
INDIANAPOLIS—F. & M. Jewelry Co.; H. Friedman, jewelry; 1,181 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—W. H. Block Co.; Miss K. McLuskey, muslin underwear, house dresses; 1,261 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—Selig D. G. Co.; S. Selig, coats, skirts, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. Thomson & Co.; F. R. Wolf, Mr. Collins, cloaks, suits, dresses, (basement;) 71 West 23d.
JACKSON—R. G. Valentine & Co.; R. G. Valentine, muslin underwear; Sherman Square.
JACKSON—L. H. Fields & Co.; E. R. Hague, carpets; Prince George.
JACKSON, Mich.—Cook & Feldher Co.; L. G. Cook, dress goods; W. H. Yocum, cloaks, suits; Marlborough.
JACKSON—Marks Bros.; H. L. Marks, clothing, carpets, notions, furn. goods; P. Marks, millinery; Herald Square.
JOPLIN—Christina D. G. Co.; C. D. Christman, carpets, furn. goods; Park Av.
KALMAZOO—Gilmore Bros.; Miss L. Parr, hosiery, gloves, underwear; 116 West 32d.
KANSAS CITY—Leibmann Millinery Co.; E. Hirshorn, flowers, feathers; Continental.
KANSAS CITY—Jones's Store; C. W. Warnock, general mdse.; 214 Church.
KANSAS CITY—Smith-McCord-Townsend D. G. Co.; W. Gerseler, ladies' ready to wear; 72 Leonard.
KNOXVILLE—M. M. Newcomber Co.; E. R. Eberly, hosiery, gloves; Miss Newcomber, dry goods; 34th; Wallick.
LANCASTER—Watt

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

Mansion House
Fisher's Island, N. Y.
off New London, Conn.
Always Cool.
Seashore and Country.
SOUND & OCEAN Bathing.
Beautiful Ballroom. Large Orchestra.
Many new Suites with bath.
A most desirable place to spend the Summer.
OPEN TO OCT. 1st.
WM. F. INGOLD, Manager

Spend the Summer in the Clouds
3,600 Ft. Elevation. 100 miles from city.
CRAGSMOOR INN
High-class mountain inn, 100 miles from city; large, private park, broad verandas; suites with private baths and sleeping porches guaranteed; milk: ABSOLUTELY NO CANNED FOODS; all amusements; references required.
Season June 10 to October 1. Address
C. D. Curtis, Cragsmoor, N. Y.

FINEST LOCATION IN ORANGE COUNTY.
HILLCREST HALL
HIGHLAND MILLS, N. Y.
HOTEL, COTTAGES, AND BUNGALOWS.
Altitude, 1,200 feet; 49 miles from city; seven lakes near by; hotel rooms, single, en suite, with bath; cottages, housekeeping or hotel service, season or month; music, dancing; picturesque nine-hole golf course, 2,700 yards; tennis, boating, fishing, automobile service; long distance 'phone. Booklet.
HARRY A. GOFF.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
THE MUNNATAWKET
New hotel; private baths; music; dancing; cuisine the best. SPECIAL LOW RATES FROM AUG. 20. Fisher's Island, 5 miles from New London, Conn., offers every attraction of Ocean, Sound, and country. S. LUND, Prop. N. Y. City office, 1,123 Broadway, J. B. Martin.

MILLBROOK INN
MILLBROOK, N. Y.
SPECIAL RATES JULY AND AUGUST
Also Hotel Hawthorne, 70 W. 49th St.
NEW YORK—Long Island.

15 Minutes from Herald Square.

FOREST HILLS INN
New Fireproof Hotel
Attractive, convenient; Tennis Courts; Squash Court, Pool and Billiard Room. Moderate Rates.
Under same management as The Hall, Glen Cove, L. I., and (formerly) Nicholas Fish Mansion, New York City. Take Long Island (Electric) R. R. at Pennsylvania Station; 13 minutes to Forest Hills, L. I.
FOREST HILLS INN,
Forest Hills, L. I.
For further information or booklet, inquire on property, or at New York Office, 47 West 34th St., Room 716.

Hotel Lorraine
Edgemere, L. I.
will remain open until
October 1st.
Special Rates for September.
Hot and cold running water and long-distance telephone in every room. Suites with bath. Elevator service. Thirty-five minutes from Pennsylvania Station. Directly on Atlantic Ocean.
Tel. Far Rockaway 1900.
HENRY HART, Prop.

MANHATTAN BEACH
"New York's Popular Resort-by-the-Sea"
Half hour by train, hour by auto.
THEE DANSANTS Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 6 and evening dances under the personal direction of MISS EMILY J. SEMPLE. Special Music for all the modern dances.

ORIENTAL HOTEL
New Open. European Plan.
ALL SEASHORE ATTRACTIONS. FAMOUS OUTDOOR RESTAURANT. TENNIS, BATHING, FISHING.
Joseph P. Greaves, Mgr.
TELEPHONE
CONEY ISLAND 1000.

The Most Attractive Country Hotel Adjacent to New York City.
Garden City Hotel
GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND
One of the most exclusive country hotels in America. A combination of country life and metropolitan hotel luxury seldom found.
Every outdoor and indoor amusement. 18 miles from New York. Frequent electric train service, 35 minutes to Penn. Station.
J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.
WHY STAY IN TOWN THESE HOT DAYS?
The Gramatan is the ideal Summer home for New York business men. 28 minutes from Grand Central. Coolest spot near New York. Special rates for bachelors, July and August. Golf, tennis and every outdoor sport.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.

GEDNEY FARM HOTEL
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Situated 300 feet above sea level, 23 miles from New York, fast electric train service. Golf, Tennis, Polo, Salt Water Bathing, swimming pool, billiards, bowling, ballroom, grill. Rates and booklet on request.
Under personal direction of
J. A. SHERRARD, Proprietor.
Telephone White Plains 2300.

CANADA.
Royal Muskoka Hotel, Muskoka Lakes, Canada
Rest, comfort and beautiful surroundings in the heart of Ontario's magnificent lake and pine-clad island region — Muskoka. Over night from Broadway. Golf, tennis, boating, fishing, DANCING. How to get there, rates, from B. Laviar Mgr., Royal Muskoka P. O., Lake Rosseau, Ontario.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ASSOUCH LEWITZ, Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy sells this day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 24 to 28 Beverly Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fixtures, &c.
HENRY H. SILVERS,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors.
No. 25 Broadway, New York.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.

AVON INN
Avon by the Sea, N. J.
Directly on the Ocean.
Bathing directly from the Hotel.
One of the few large Hotels on the Jersey Coast which remains open through September, the best month of the season.
Special rates in September.
2 persons in one room, $12.50 each.
1 person in single room, $15.00.
Special rates over Labor Day.
From Saturday dinner to Tuesday after breakfast, $8.00.
AVON INN HOTEL CO.
S. Thomas Penna. Mgr.

The Essex & Sussex
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
The Hotel De Luxe of the Atlantic Coast. Under the exclusive management of
DAVID B. PLUMER.

Elmwood Hotel
43-45 So. Walnut St.,
EAST ORANGE,
35 minutes from Broadway will give you room with private bath and first-class board, for two people, $18.00 to $30.00; for one, $10.00 to $15.00. Call or 'phone 2085 Orange.

New Hotel Breslin
On Lake Hopatcong, P. O., Mt. Arlington, N. J.
Ideal Mt. Hotel. Elevation 1,100 ft. 300 rooms with hot and cold running water; 100 bath suites. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis, dancing, saddle horses. Orchestra. Cafe. Grill. Booklet, auto maps. Special late August and Sept. rates. G. FRANK COPE.

NEW JERSEY—Asbury Park.
New Monterey
North Asbury Park, N. J.
Will Remain Open Until After Labor Day.
250 rooms with private bath and hot and cold sea water connection.
100 rooms with hot and cold running water. Long-distance telephones in all rooms.
Surf Bathing—Sailing—Fishing.
Daily concerts and dancing.
S. O. Dennis, FRANK F. SHUTE,
Asst. Manager. Manager.
Telephone 1600 Asbury Park.

OCEAN SPRAY HOTEL | Unobstructed view of Ocean and Lake. 211 Lake Ave. Cool, Comfortable, Commodious. Cuisine Unsurpassed. Booklet. E. Foley, Prop.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
Coolest Location in Atlantic City.
OSTEND
Entire block of ocean front in the popular Chelsea section. Capacity 500. Large, cool rooms, with view of ocean from all. Sea and fresh water in all baths; running water in rooms; 4,000 ft. of porches surround the hotel. Notable cuisine and service. Orchestra; dancing twice daily. Special Sept. rates, $15 up weekly. Booklet mailed. Auto meets trains. New management by owners. JOHN C. GOSSLER, Manager.

ROYAL PALACE HOTEL AND COTTAGES CO.
On the Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
OPEN ALL THE YEAR. CAPACITY 800.
INDOOR SEAWATER SWIMMING POOL.
TENNIS · BOATING · SURF · BATHING
NEW ARBOR DANSANT.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING DANCING. DIRECTED BY HARRY SPENCER STUDIO

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely fireproof. Family and Transient. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. Grill; orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.
The only hotel having its own ocean pier for free use of guests.

ELBERON
AND FIREPROOF ANNEX. Tennessee Av., near beach. Central; open surroundings; opposite Protestant and Catholic churches; capacity, 500; new throughout; running water in rooms; private baths; metal beds; 4,000 feet of porches; excellent table; fresh vegetables; windows screened; white service; booklet. Special $8 to $21 weekly; $1.50 to $3.50 daily.
R. B. LUDY, M. D.

HOTEL RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths; running water in rooms. Orchestra and afternoon and evening dancing.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Elevation 1,600 feet. Capacity 350.
FOREST PARK HOTEL
FOREST PARK, PIKE COUNTY, PA.
ON FOREST LAKE.
Three hours from N. Y., on D., L. & W. Autos from station. In 2,000-acre Park. Bathing, Boating, Fishing, Tennis, and Baseball. Dancing. Cafe. Rooms with or without private bath. Bachelors' rates. Ideal motor trip.
ARTHUR LEDERER, Forest Park, Pa.
37 B'way, Tuesdays, 11-1. Rector 2850.

MOUNT PLEASANT HOUSE
MOUNT POCONO, PENNA.
Enlarged, modernized. Private baths, bells, gas, orchestra, dancing. FREE GARAGE. Booklet. Open All Year. For road map and rates address W. T. & H. M. LEECH.

NEW SPRUCE CABIN INN.
Greatly enlarged; finest location in Pocono Mountains; rooms en suite, with bath; electric lights, steam heat, telephone in rooms, sun parlor, music, dancing, saddle horses, golf, tennis, bowling, garage; illustrated booklet; Lackawanna R. R. or Cresco station. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

Manunka Chunk House.—Modern; cool, comfortable; beautiful island farm, Delaware River, below Water Gap; excellent table; large rooms; also private bungalow; fine fishing, bathing, dancing, tennis; moderate terms. Mrs. Brisbane, Mt. Bethel, Penn.

NEW ENGLAND—Massachusetts.
HOTEL ASPINWALL
LENOX, MASSACHUSETTS, in the heart of the famous Berkshires; golf course one-quarter of a mile from the hotel; saddle horses, tennis, good livery, fine motoring, &c.; accommodates 500; good orchestra; open until October 20. We make a special rate for young men. Write for circular.
W. WM. IRVIN, Manager.
Granliden Hotel, at the gateway of the White Mountains, Lake Sunapee, N. H. Under same management.

NEW ENGLAND—New Hampshire.
CENTRAL HOUSE,
Asquam Lake,
Holderness, N. H.
On State Road, entrance to White Mts. Rooms with baths, electric lights; garage and repair shop.
Special Rates for Sept. and Oct.
If interested in camp life, send for particulars regarding tents and bungalows.

NEW ENGLAND—Connecticut.
Southfield Point Club
Stamford, Conn.
Directly on the Water. All Sports. Excellent Commuting.
OPEN ALL FALL.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM ASSOUCH LEWITZ, Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy sells this day, Wednesday, Aug. 19th, 1914, by order of the court, at 11:30 A. M., at 24 to 28 Beverly Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, fixtures, &c.
HENRY H. SILVERS,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors.
No. 25 Broadway, New York.

ARGENTINA WANTS U.S. SHIPS

American Meeting There Today to Discuss War Problems.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 18.—British steamship lines from Argentina to New York are making every effort to maintain services and are taking exception to Secetary Bryan's cable asking what ships are needed to handle cargoes for the United States. Argentina believes that the United States should have American lines to South America, regardless of the British, to insure the transportation of their increasing commerce. It is reported that meat packers have bought some steamship lines.

Up to this time exchange facilities have been most unsatisfactory. The American Consul has called a meeting of American business men for tomorrow to discuss the situation and to meet the National City Bank representatives.

FOR SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Detroit Manufacturers Take Steps to Grasp Present Opportunity.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 18.—Manufacturers have inaugurated a strong movement to expand South American trade. They believe a great opportunity awaits them. The Department of Commerce at Washington has assigned W. A. Reed, an expert on South American affairs, to assist the Board of Commerce here.

The board will meet next Tuesday night to act on plans now in formation. The motor manufactures of Detroit are assisting in the movement.

Arthur T. Waterfall, Traffic Commissioner of the Board of Commerce, says:

"New York lost its hear for about a week after the war broke out. The transportation men down there boosted the freight and insurance rates to South American points 50 per cent. to make every dollar they could out of the war situation. As a result they brought in competitors. Railroads to the South and Chambers of Commerce in New Orleans, Mobile, and Norfolk are making bids for the trade, which is bound to spring up, to go their way.

"The freight rate to Norfolk from Detroit is less than it is to New York City. However the new lines of trade are not yet settled. There are many factors which will have a bearing on their determination."

GERMAN SHIPS HEARD FROM.

Arcadia Headed for Newport News —Rauenfels Safe at Bahia.

The agents of the Hamburg-American Line, at 45 Broadway, received a wireless message yesterday from Capt. Haase stating that the Arcadia, the last ship of the Atlantic fleet at sea, was off Cape Henry at 4 A. M. and headed for Newport News.

The Arcadia left Hamburg on July 30 with a cargo of toys, dye materials, and general merchandise valued at $500,000. She had to dodge the British cruisers for the greater part of the voyage, the Captain said.

Funch, Edye & Co. of 8 Bridge Street received a cable yesterday from their agents in Bahia informing them that the German freighter Rauenfels, 3,500 tons, which left New York for Cape Town on July 16 had put in there for safety. She was intercepted by wireless off the west coast of Africa and recrossed the South Atlantic to the nearest port.

Big Wheat Shipment for Europe.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 18.—Four British steamers, the Indiana, Carlton, Astraea, and Wellbury, cleared here today for London, Liverpool, and Bordeaux with, approximately, 800,000 bushels of wheat on board. The British steamers Dalebank, Spectator, and Counsellor are completing cargoes and will probably clear tomorrow.

Liner Empress of Russia Safe.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 18.—The Canadian Pacific Railway liner Empress of Russia, recently taken over by the British Government and ordered delivered to the British naval authorities at Hongkong, arrived from Vancouver today. The steamer dodged two German cruisers crossing the Pacific with her lights extinguished.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK. IN THE MATTER OF DANIEL SLOTE & COMPANY, Bankrupt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the property, assets and effects of the above named bankrupt will be sold by the undersigned as Trustee upon competitive written bids, provided such bids shall equal 100% of the appraised value of the property. The assets consist of a stock of manufactured scrap books and invoice books of all kinds, an electric motor, tables, fixtures, safe, etc., and good will, but not the book accounts, and are located at 321 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan. The property may be inspected on and between August 24th and 29th, 1914, at the premises, between the hours of 10 A. M. and noon. Bids will be received and opened at the office of the attorney for the Trustee undersigned, on Monday morning, August 31st, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock, and at least 10% in cash or certified check of the amount of the bid must accompany the same. Bids must be made for the entire assets of the bankrupt above enumerated. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and if all bids are rejected, the property will then be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, at the premises, 321 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 2nd day of September, 1914, at 10:30 A. M. For further information apply to the undersigned.

HERMAN J. STROHM,
Trustee,
37 Chambers Street,
New York City.

ELEK JOHN LUDVIGH,
Attorney for Trustee,
31 Nassau Street,
New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BARAH BARNETT & ABRAHAM KELENSON individually and as copartners trading as BARNETT & KELENSON Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, Aug. 31, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 46 East 10th St. Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of skins, furs, fur trimmings for coats, machines, fixtures, &c. Inspection August 29th from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. EMANUEL FICHANDLER Trustee. HERMAN M. SCHAAP Attorney for Trustee 299 Bdway New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ISENBERG-WERNER IMPORTING CO., INC. Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt.

Take notice that pursuant to an order duly entered by this court on the 3d day of August, 1914, the undersigned receiver of the estate of the bankrupt above-named offers for sale, the property described below and will receive sealed bids therefor at his office, No. 1 Broadway, New York City, on or before August 24, 1914, 10 o'clock in the forenoon at which time said bids will be opened by the Receiver and creditors may be present thereon. Bids must be accompanied by certified check for 10% of the amount thereof. The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and the sale is to be made subject to the approval of the court.

The property consists of all the right, title and interest of the Receiver and of the bankrupt in and to the stock of men's straw, felt and velour hats, trade fixtures, showcases and all office furniture and appurtenances, etc., now located in the premises formerly occupied by the bankrupt at 48 East 17th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. The property may be inspected on August 19, 20, and 21, 1914, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE: If the bids at private sale are rejected, any of the property remaining unsold will be offered for sale at public auction by U. S. Auctioneer Charles Shongood, on the 28th day of August, 1914, at 10:30 o'clock by the corresponding bid in which case an additional notice of sale will be published in this newspaper on said day.

Dated, New York, August 12th, 1914.
BERTHA BAUM, Receiver,
1 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KUSHNER & SCHECHNER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1914, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 144 West 29th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of fur coats, unfinished furs, furniture, fixtures, &c.
WALTER T. ROBIN,
Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, 140 Broadway, New York.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:13|Sun sets..6:54|Moon rises..2:45

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:48	6:04	11:48	12:00
Governors Island	6:02	6:21	12:19	12:20
Hell Gate	7:32	8:11	1:50	2:00

Arrived—Tuesday, Aug. 18.

SS United States, Christiansand, Aug. 8.
SS Dugland, Santo Domingo, Aug. 4.
SS Pastores, Port Limon, Aug. 11.
SS Sth, Cardenas, Aug. 12.
SS San Juan, San Juan, Aug. 12.
SS Chelston, Inagua, Aug. —.
SS Sangstad, Preston, Aug. 11.
SS Mexico, Havana, Aug. 15.
SS Vigilancia, Cienfuegos, July 18.
SS Caterno, San Nicholas, July 18.
SS Seminole, Turks Island, Aug. 12.
SS El Dia, New Orleans, Aug. 13.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston, Aug. 12.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah, Aug. 15.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville, Aug. 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Ivernia	Gibraltar	Aug. 8
Finland	Antwerp	Aug. 9
Grayson	San Juan	Aug. 12
Eastern Prince	Bahia	Aug. 2
Lumen	Shields	Aug. 3
Olinda	Nipe	Aug. 14
El Mundo	Galveston	Aug. 13

DUE TOMORROW.

France	Havre	Aug. 15
Stampalia	Palermo	Aug. 7
Almirante	Kingston	Aug. 15
Philadelphia	San Juan	Aug. 15
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 18
Zinal	Buenos Aires	July 25
Antilles	New Orleans	Aug. 15
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 18

DUE FRIDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	Aug. 13
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Aug. 18
El Sud	Galveston	Aug. 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Chicago	Havre	Aug. 14
New York (tank)	Rotterdam	Aug. 11
Salonica	Shields	Aug. 7
St. Louis	Liverpool	Aug. 15
Panama	Colon	Aug. 17
Mayaro	Port of Spain	Aug. 16
Lampasas	Galveston	Aug. 15
Pena Rubia	Cardiff	Aug. 7

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Philadelphia, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Laconia, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Caribbee, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Celtic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Suriname, Belize	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
San Jose, Port Limon	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Banan, Port Antonio	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Oriente, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Guantanamo, Nassau	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Celtic, Vera Cruz	6:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Gregory, Para	——	7:00 A.M.
Parima, St. Thomas	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
L. Van Nassau, Trinidad	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Finland, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Highland Harris, Rio Janeiro	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	6:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pastores, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Dia, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., AUG. 18.

SS Finland, Antwerp to New York, was 251 miles E. at 8 A. M.; due 19th, forenoon. Red Star Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Mundo, Galveston to New York, was 223 miles S. at noon.
SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 248 miles S. E. of Sabine Bar at 8 A. M.
SS Illinois, Port Arthur to New York, was 105 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Olinda, Antilla to New York, was 164 miles S. at noon.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 140 miles S., W. at noon.
SS Comet, Sabine to New York, was 70 miles W. of Tortugas at 8 A. M.
SS Louisiana, Port Arthur to New York, was 52 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.
SS Lampasas, Galveston to New York, was 60 miles E. of Sand Key at 7 P. M.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 103 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, passed Martin's Industry at 7:45 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, crossed Galveston Bar at 6:11 P. M.
SS Concho, Mobile to New York, was 55 miles S. E. of Mobile Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Admiral Dewey, at Balboa, Aug. 18.

Sailed.

SS Tagus, from Colon, Aug. 18.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Germany—Service suspended.
France—Service suspended.
Austria—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Belgium—No sailing at present.
Greece—Close at 1 P. M. Aug. 27, SS Themistocles.
Hungary—No sailing at present.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. Aug. 30, SS Salaga.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 26, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 11:30 A. M. Aug. 27, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Aug. 25, SS Stampalia.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (via Seattle)—Shidzuoka Maru.....Aug. 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Sonoma.....Aug. 27
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama.....Aug. 28
Hawaii and Guam (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport.....Aug. 31
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (except West) (via San Francisco)—Willochra.....Sept. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, July 18; Shanghai, July 22; Hongkong, July 26, and Yokohama, Aug. 1—which arrived per steamer India, were dispatched east from Seattle on Aug. 15, and are due in New York on the morning of Thursday, Aug. 20.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—Forecast:

N. Car. and South Car.—Partly cloudy Wed. and Thurs., gentle to moderate v. winds.
Ga., Fla., and Ala.—Local thunder showers Wed. and probably Thurs., gentle to moderate shifting winds.
Miss.—Fair in n., local thunder showers in s., Wed. Thurs., probably fair, gentle to moderate s. e. winds.
La.—Fair in w., local thunder showers in e., Wed. Thurs., fair, gentle to moderate to s. e. winds.
East. Tex.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., moderate s. e. to s. winds.
West. Tex.—Local thunder showers Wed. or Wed. night, except fair in s. e. Thurs., fair.
Okla., Ark., Utah, and Tenn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
Ky.—Fair, continued warmer Wed. Thurs., partly cloudy; somewhat cooler in n.
Ohio—Partly cloudy Wed., with local thunder showers in n. and c., somewhat cooler in n. Thurs., cooler and probably fair; moderate s. w. winds, shifting to n. w. by Thurs.
Ind.—fair in s., thunder showers and somewhat cooler in n. Wed. and by night in central. Thurs., fair and cooler; moderate winds, shifting to n. w.
Ill.—Fair in s., local thunder showers and somewhat cooler in n. Wed. and at night in central. Thurs., fair, cooler in n. and central; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w., n. n. w.
Lower Mich.—Local thunder showers Wed., cooler in s. Thurs., fair; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n.
Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; gentle to moderate n. winds.
Wis.—Local thunder showers Wed., clear in s. Thurs., fair; moderate, shifting winds, becoming n. w.
Minn.—Unsettled Wed., probably local showers, cooler in s. w. Thurs., fair; gentle to shifting winds, mostly n. e.
Iowa—Showers and somewhat cooler Wed. Thurs., fair.
Mo.—Fair, continued warm Wed. Thurs., fair, not so warm in n.
N. Dak.—Local showers Wed. in e., fair in w. Thurs., fair, warmer.
S. Dak.—Fair in w., showers and cooler in e. Wed. Thurs., fair.
Neb.—Fair in n. w., thunder showers and cooler in s. and e. Thurs., fair.
Kan.—Fair in n., local thunder showers and somewhat cooler in e. and w. Wed. Thurs., fair.

To the Catskills
Go by the Day Line
The big, swift, spacious steamers of the Day Line are the pleasantest way to the Catskills and other vacation resorts of the Northland. Direct rail connections on piers at Kingston Point, Catskill and Albany.
ALBANY DAY LINE STEAMERS. Daily except Sunday. Strs. Washington Irving and Hendrick Hudson leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant. All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted.
SARATOGA week-ends; good going Friday and Saturday, return Monday, $4.50.
Also Str. Robert Fulton, Desbrosses St., 9:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 10 A. M.; West 129th St., 10:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie and return the same day in sunset and twilight.
Str. Albany. Afternoon boat for West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St., 2 P. M.; West 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Ideal outing to West Point, returning by Str. Robert Fulton, $1.00. Daily except Sunday.
Hudson River Day Line
Desbrosses St. Pier. Tel. Spring 4141. New York.

Who Is She?

She's clever; she dances beautifully Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays on the MOONLIGHT SAILS
UP THE HUDSON
Round Trip
50 CENTS
Beautiful $11ver Cup Every Night to the Successful Couple.
Pier 32, North River, foot of Canal St., 8 P. M.; W. 132d St., 8.45 P. M. Returning to W. 132d St. ONLY at 11 P. M. Phone—Day and Night — Spring 9400.

On the Adirondack
Iron Steamboat Co.
CONEY ISLAND
LEAVE WEST 129TH STREET.
9:00, 9:40, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30, 7:30, 8:40 P. M.
LEAVE PIER 1, NORTH RIVER.
9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:40, 7:15, 8:15, 9:30 P. M.
LYR. STEEPLECHASE, CONEY ISLAND.
10:55 A. M.; 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:10, 3:55, *4:35, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:50, 8:25, 9:25, 10:40 P. M.
Trip marked * does not go to 129th St.
Round Trip Tickets { From 129th St., 50 Cents / From Pier 1, N. R., 40 Cts.
Deep Sea Fishing Str. "Taurus"
Daily at 8 A. M. from Pier 1, N. R., ONLY. Weekdays, 75 cents. Sundays & Holidays, $1.00.
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Str. "GRAND REPUBLIC"
Lve. Yonkers 8:35 A.M.; W. 129th St. 9:40 A.M., *1:15 P.M.; Pier 1, N. R., 10:20 A. M., 2:15 P.M.; Rockaway, 12:30, 5:30 P.M.
*Transfer to Str. "Grand Republic."
Round Trip Tickets, 50c. Children, 25c.
Full Time Tables are also on inside of back cover of Telephone Directories. Telephone Rector 872.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.50 BOSTON $2.50
Via Boat and Trolley, $3.25.
Worcester, $2.50; Providence direct, $1.50.
STATEROOMS $1.00, $1.50, & $2.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M., from Pier 19, E. R. Phone 3709 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway;
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 33d St., N. Y.

Sunday on the Hudson
Take Str., 9 A. M., Franklin St., 9:30 A. M., West 129th St., Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, round trip, $1.00. See Orange Lake or Mount Beacon. Music; restaurant. Str. "Benj. B. Odell."
Central Hudson Line

CONEY ISLAND AND ROCKAWAY BEACH TODAY
INCLUDING WEST 23D ST.
Steamers Rosedale & Sylvester leave
WEST 129TH ST.—9:30, 10:30 and 1 P. M.
23D ST.—10:00, 11:00, 1:30, 2:45.
BATTERY—10:30, 11:30, 2 and 3:00.
CONEY ISLAND—1:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30.
ROCKAWAY—12:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30.
EXTRA TRIPS SUNDAY.

Telephone
Cortlandt 8480, Passenger Department, or ask Erie Agents at 245, 299, 1278 Broadway; 225, 264-5th Avenue; 24 Court Street, Brooklyn; or 129 River Street, Hoboken, for descriptive folder explaining Special Labor Day Excursion to
Niagara Falls and return $10.00 Erie Railroad
Delightful Afternoon Trip to WEST POINT
Steamer "Albany"
Leaves Desbrosses St. 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M.; returning by Str. "ROBERT FULTON," $1. Daily except Sunday. Orchestra, restaurant, and a perfect afternoon's outing. 100 miles of marvelous scenery, with time to drive around the Post. BEST TRIP FOR SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

GLEN ISLAND BOATS
20-MILE SAIL. ALL AMUSEMENTS.
Lve. Battery Daily 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M.; E. 24th St., 1 hour later; E. 138th St., 1 hour later than at Battery. Sunday boats at frequent intervals also.
MOONLIGHT AND SEARCHLIGHT SAIL.
Tonight, Lve. Battery 7:30, E. 24th St., 8, E. 129th St. 8:30. Round trip, 50c. Free Dancing
CALIFORNIA TOURS $145 AND UP
arranged under our "Invisible Courier System," the modern way to travel, securing in advance hotels, Pullmans, etc. TOURS AND TICKETS EVERYWHERE.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.
Popular SIGHT SEEING **Yacht Clifton**
Around Manhattan Isle: Lv. ft. W. 42d St. Daily & Suns., 10:30 & 2:30. Tkts. & folders all hotel & tkt. offices. Tel. 5441 Gramercy.
"TRAVEL" FREE A Book of Vacation Hints. Send for it Today.
MARSTERS, 1,246 Broadway, N. Y. City.
PROMPT DELIVERY FREE. Want advertisements for The New York Times inserted at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Anything to do this Evening?
There is recreation, amusement and diversion that cannot be equalled on the Hudson River Trips of the New

NEW SHIPPING LAW SIGNED BY WILSON

Under It Great Britain Will Recognize Sales to Us of German Liners.

THEY MUST BE BONA FIDE

W. R. Grace & Co. Will Put Some of Their Vessels Under American Registry at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—President Wilson signed tonight the amendment to the Panama Canal act under which foreign-built ships may be admitted to American registry for overseas trade, and the measure becomes effective at once.

It was reported about the same time that the British Government, in response to the request of the United States that Great Britain recognise the neutrality of any merchant vessels transferred to American registry by German owners under the new ship registry law, had informed this Government that it would not interpose any objection to such transfers if assurances and evidence were furnished that the sales of these vessels to Americans were bona fide and not merely for the period of the war between Great Britain and Germany. While the report could not be confirmed in any authoritative quarter, certain information obtained tended to show that Great Britain had assumed the position indicated.

It is known that the British Government would not recognize the transfer of any of the German liners now in American ports to the American flag if the sale were made merely for the purpose of enabling the vessels to evade capture. If the German ships were transferred in any way that left room for suspicion the British Government undoubtedly would seize them, even if they carried the American flag under the new American registry, and take them to some British port for the adjudication of the validity of the sale by a British prize court.

The subject of the transfer of merchant vessels from a belligerent to a neutral flag during or in contemplation of hostilities was suggested by Great Britain as one of the questions of the programme of the International Naval Conference at London in 1908. The subject had received much attention in Great Britain, and cases involving transfer had often been before the English courts.

The position taken by the British Government at that time was embraced in a special memorandum submitted to the Naval Conference. That memorandum made mention of many adjudicated cases. The British Government has not changed its position in the matter. As outlined in the memorandum referred to the Government held:

1. The assignment, either by sale or gift to a neutral or an enemy ship, other than a ship of war, is not rendered invalid merely by the fact that it was made during or in contemplation of hostilities.

2. Such an assignment is not, however, valid if (a) it is made in a blockaded port; (b) it is made in the course of a voyage. (For this purpose a voyage is at an end as soon as the ship reaches a port where she can actually be delivered into the possession of the transferee.) (c) The vendor retains any share in the ship, or if there is an agreement to reconvey her at the end of the war.

3. The onus of proving that the transfer is a genuine sale to the claimant, and the assignment must be complete, bona fide, and for good consideration.

A vessel transferred to a neutral flag is, therefore, still liable to be condemned by the prize court if the circumstances of the transfer are attended with suspicion not removed by the claimant, as, for example, if:

(a) No documentary evidence of assignment is found on board at the time of the seizure; (b) the transfer has any control over the ship, reservation of profits, or power to revoke the assignment; (c) possession has been taken by the alleged transferee or by some agent of his who is not an enemy; (d) the ship is under the control of an enemy; (e) the master or other person in command is in the service of an enemy.

At the Naval War College conference on international law at Newport in 1906 the subject of transfer of merchant ships in time of war was considered. The conclusion then reached was that the transfer of a private vessel from a belligerent's flag during war is recognized by the enemy "as valid only when bona fide and when the title has fully passed from the owner and the actual delivery of the vessel to the purchaser has been completed in a port outside the jurisdiction of the belligerent States in conformity to the laws of the State of the vendor and of the vendee."

The Declaration of London, adopted in 1908, provides in its fifty-sixth article that "the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag effected after the outbreak of hostilities, is void unless it is proved that such transfer was not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed."

Under the Declaration of London, and under the recognized position of both the American and British Governments on the subject, the transfer of any of the Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd ships to the American flag must be accomplished through an actual and bona fide sale to be valid and to render these vessels exempt from capture by British vessels when they leave American ports during the present war.

The point of difference between the Powers on the question of transfer to neutral flag has been, broadly, whether bona fide transfers after the outbreak of the war, or within a fixed period before the war, are or are not permissible. Some powers hold such transactions to be invalid. Great Britain and several other powers adopt the view that, subject to certain conditions, such transfer is legitimate, but that it is for the purchaser to establish the bona fides of the transaction.

READY TO FLY THE U. S. FLAG.

W. R. Grace & Co. Will Take Registry for Some Ships at Once.

W. R. Grace & Co., who have a dozen freight steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific, let it be known yesterday that a number of their ships will be put under the American flag after the Emergency Shipping bill becomes law. Ten of the company's vessels are in the South American trade on the east coast and the other two ply between San Francisco and western ports of South America. In addition to this fleet, which is all owned here, although the ships fly the British flag, four more are building in American shipyards for the coasting trade between New York and Pacific ports by way of the Panama Canal.

Maurice Bouvier, a Vice President and Director of Shipping for W. R. Grace & Co., said that the bill as passed by Congress was satisfactory to his firm. He thought the number of ships to be changed from British to American registry would depend largely on conditions in the shipping industry which had not yet been determined.

The vessels owned by W. R. Grace & Co. on the Atlantic measure 42,478 tons. They are employed in general transportation of South American products to seaports of the United States and vice versa. These are the ships with the year they were launched and their individual tonnage:

Name.	When Built.	Tonnage.
Cacique	1910	6,502
Capac	1898	3,062
Celia	1904	5,003
Chicas	1906	6,067
Chimu	1900	4,289
Chincha	1912	6,395
Chipnas	1907	7,040
Condor	1893	3,034
Coya	1906	6,040
Curaca	1913	6,389

Other important steamship companies have not yet declared publicly their intentions under the new law. It was reported when the effort to increase our merchant marine was first discussed that the United States Steel Corporation would probably buy some of the forty vessels it operates under charter, and switch them from the South American and Asiatic traffic to the transatlantic lanes. The corporation has not, however, indicated its opinion of the law or announced any change of its present methods.

The Standard Oil Companies of New Jersey and New York have a great fleet operating under the German and British flags. Many of the ships are now idle. Officials here are yet to be heard from regarding American registry. The United Fruit Company has twenty-five vessels under the British flag, and it is reported that the Directors would meet at Boston in a few days to consider the new situation.

Many steamship men are refraining from comment until they know what changes will be made in the navigation laws under the right given to the President to suspend certain provisions. Also, the matter of a Federal guarantee of war risk on bottoms engaged in the Atlantic service is considered vital to the success of the new plan. There are shipowners who are likely to take a determined stand against American registry if the war risk is not taken care of, and others hold that it will be essential for the proper operation of ships to man them with officers other than Americans.

EXPECT IMPORT SHIPS SOON.

Dealers in Foreign Goods Are Hopeful and Prices Go Down.

There was easier feeling in importing circles yesterday due in part to the announcement from Ambassador Page at London that English steamship service has been ordered to resume. Another element of encouragement was that many British vessels coming here from many ports with valuable cargoes, ordered by owners when the war began to seek refuge, would resume their journeys.

Import lines that responded yesterday to this feeling included drugs, chemicals, olive, cocoanut and other oils, rubber and pig tin. It is believed that several vessels from German ports with dyestuffs are somewhere on the seas or in neutral ports bound for New York. Local handlers of dyestuffs professed ignorance on the subject yesterday, but it was said that Switzerland might be able to send some dyes here via Italy.

As an indication of the easier feeling crude rubber declined yesterday an average of 10 cents a pound. When the war scare was at its height last week rubber sold at $1.10, although the normal price was only 54. Yesterday's price was 90 cents. Pig tin has broken from 64 cents last week to 39 cents. The ante-war price was 35 cents. Gum opium from Turkey for druggists' purposes has been quoted at $9 a pound, although just before hostilities the price ranged from $6 to $6.50. The spice market also breathed easier yesterday under the belief that many cargoes now held up in the Far East will proceed to their destination in America.

GRAIN OUTLOOK BETTER.

Ships Load for Europe and Banks Take Exchange—Prices Up.

Exporters of grain found more encouragement yesterday than at any time since the war began. Bankers showed increasing willingness to buy exchange bills based on wheat and oat shipments, and the steamship companies were more confident of making deliveries in England, France, and Spain than they were even on Monday.

In consequence there was heavy buying of both wheat and oats for export. The steamship men are still busy with old contracts, but grain dealers believed that new orders would soon go out. On this theory they bought 300,000 bushels of oats for Liverpool and nearly 500,000 bushels of wheat was taken. This was the first buying in large amounts for export since the war began.

The result of lively bidding was a net rise in wheat of 4¾ to 7⅛ cents, while oats rose from 1¼ to 1⅞ cents. Corn was strong.

Bankers were careful about grain bills. They refused to consider tentative offers of paper against shipments to Antwerp, and limited their operations to bills payable London and Paris. There was little thought on the Produce Exchange, however, of trying to do business for Antwerp since the Red Star Line had canceled sailing to that port. Bankers quoted 4.87 as the exchange rate, and insisted in practically all cases that the cargo directed to Liverpool or London be covered by the British Government's offer to assume the war risk.

This was the process followed: An exporter informed his bank that he had arranged to send a shipload of wheat to Liverpool. The banker notified his English correspondent by cable and asked that funds equal to the war risk on the cargo be deposited to a Government agency with the correspondent. Upon the receipt of word that this step had been taken, the banker discounted the shipper's bill.

Steamship lines to British ports hope to increase their service soon. The Atlantic Transport Company has not stopped all its transatlantic boats, and expects to move much grain and foodstuff within a week. Two boats are loading here now with mixed cargoes of merchandise, and others will be sent away as soon as they are filled.

A factor that stimulated grain exporters yesterday was a decline in insurance rates. It was reported that grain for British ports got rates of from 2½ to 5 per cent., compared with 5 to 20 per cent. a fortnight ago. Steamship men put freight rates at two and three times the normal charge, but with more vessels in the European trade it is expected that rates will soon decline.

Dispatches received at the Produce Exchange from other American ports indicated that the movement of grain has received a general impetus. Galveston told of 800,000 bushels of wheat loading for Europe, Baltimore said that 1,000,000 bushels of wheat and oats had been engaged there since Monday morning for France, and Boston reported 300,000 bushels. Similar reports came from Montreal.

FOR EMBARGO ON EXPORTS.

Bill to Keep Supplies in This Country and Depress Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—The closing of American ports to the exportation of foodstuffs, clothing, or other contraband or conditional contraband of war was suggested in the House today by Representative Vare of Pennsylvania as a means of preventing high prices to consumers in this country. Representative Keating of Colorado proposed that the Constitution be amended to give Congress the power to levy an export tax.

"Investigations have been promised," said Mr. Vare, commenting on a bill which he introduced, "but the legislation which I have recommended furnishes a definite remedy. Once notice is given to those who are trying to establish corners on food that they will be barred from shipping such food abroad, I feel certain that prices again will become normal.

"Every other nation on earth in this crisis is thinking of itself, thinking how it is going to live on its own resources, how much of the other nations' resources it can get and how it is going to keep its own people from want while Europe is deluged in blood. We are spending our time thinking of the world rather than of our own people."

The Vare bill would authorize the Bureau of Corporations to ascertain the facts necessary to the administration of the proposed law. It would become operative on proclamation of the President, and violation of the proclamation would be punishable by a fine of $1,000 and a year's punishment.

Speaking with reference to his bill looking to an export tax, Mr. Keating said:

"Unless drastic action is taken by Congress the European war will cost the American people as much in dollars and cents as it will cost any of the nations involved. The only difference will be that Europe will make her contribution in the form of a tax to maintain armies in the field, while our contribution will be in the form of the increased cost of the necessaries of life, and this will go into the coffers of the combinations which control the food supplies of the nation.

"The advance in sugar, for example, means an increase of $2.80 per capita, and our population is close to the hundred million mark. This means that the Sugar Trust, unless restrained, will be about to wring $280,000,000 more from the sugar consumers of the United States in a year. Other combinations are preparing to duplicate these staggering figures. The only thing we can do is to serve notice on these greedy combines that if necessary we will close our ports to the exportations they control in order to readjust prices."

NO BLAME IN SEATON CASE.

Witnesses Testify Before Coroner That Dead Man and Wife Quarreled.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 18.—A Coroner's jury sitting at the inquest into the death of Frederick R. Seaton, the actor, who was shot to death in his home at Bogota, near this place, last Thursday, failed to fix the blame on any one, their verdict saying that the actor came to his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by a person or persons unknown. Mrs. Seaton is still a prisoner.

Burdie Payne, colored maid in the Seaton home, testified that Mr. and Mrs. Seaton were quarreling and drinking heavily on the morning just before the shooting. Two other witnesses said they found Mrs. Seaton overcome by drink lying on the floor twenty feet from the body of her husband, while a revolver lay within two feet of the dead man.

150,000 WORK ON ROADS.

Volunteers Respond to Gov. Major's Call in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 18.—Residents of ninety Missouri counties spent today improving the highways, and when they were through it was said that the roads had been improved to the extent of $1,000,000 by the 150,000 volunteers.

Reports received by the State Highway Department at Jefferson City showed there was an effective organization in ninety counties and improved road machinery in seventy-five counties.

Twelve hundred men, including many State officers and employes, worked on the roads near the State Capitol. Gov. Major directing the twenty-five picked convicts from the penitentiary. The women aided the workers at many points by serving dinners and providing cool drinking water.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

LEARY, MARY C., (Aug. 8) details elsewhere.

PRINCE, SAMUEL, (Aug. 10) realty, $10,000; personal, $5,000; to Mary, wife, residue and $1,000; $500 to Israelite Sick Fund Society; $500 to Cigar Packers' Union, 251; $50 to union for funeral expenses; daughter, Bertha, $1,000; $100 each to Sadie Oppenheimer, Joseph, Jennie Blum, Rose Shellfish, Wm. S., and Ray Hoffmann, children; Rosie De Young, sister, $300; Blumie Prince, sister, $200; Hebrew Orphan Asylum, $100; Montefiore Home, $100; Sisters of St. Francis, $50; St. Brigid R. C. Church, $50; Manhattan Orphan Asylum, Utica, $50; Samuel Gompers, $50 for Colorado strikers.

WALPUSKI, CHARLES F., (Aug. 10;) personal property, $1,000; to Bertha Friedman, housekeeper, all furniture and house fittings at 360 Crescent St., B'klyn; to son, Theodore, residue.

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Mahabedian (Judge Cox) vs. Cahn (Aetna Life. Beattie (Hopper, Simon (Benedict. In re Jones. (Fassett.) Sanbern (Met Art Assn. Peak (Merrill Ruck) vs. Glotzer (Burt Rity. Anagast (Pistrowski & Co. McMann (Buell. Grote (Progressive Hotel Co. O'Neill (Munro. In re Becker. In re Becker. Gloranda (O'Brien Con Richards (Richards. In re McShane. Jawits (Wagner. Fenn (Thomas. Ger Sav Bk (Jetter, (2 acts.) NY Life (Huppert. NY Tel (Progressive Hotel. Lloyd (Silverthorne. In re Chebra Bakor, &c. McCarthy (Domino Picture, (5 acts.) Vetrano (Vetrano. Rosenthal (Rosenthal. Timme (Gross. Lincoln (Rosenthal. Walsh (Walsh. Mutual Life (Bodina, (3 acts.) Farham (NY & NJ Steamboat. Stein (Stein. Shuman (Shuman. In re Toplits. In re same. In re same. Fohn (Fohran. Chipchase (Chipchase. Kempner (Newstate, (3 acts.)

PART II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., XVIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate: John Mullan, August Muller, Frances H. McClannin, Charles J. Aptell.

City Court.

PART I.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Lewinthal (Bloomfield. Mariano (Cuccis. Shapiro (Goldman. Grossman (Rothleder. Stolz (Sullivan. Goldberg (Goldner. Stillman A Pig (Fridigar. McDermott (Piercy. Leonard (Harlem Con. Eckstein (Lowenthal. Arrowitz (Acme Calling. Lufaro (Thompson. Brown (Fitzpatrick. Schlessinger (Pietrowski. Wienhold (Dayron R'lty. Lennon (3 Av R'lty. Seasco (Calon. Cash (Int'l Tallorng. Same (Taylor Co. Smith (Condict. Union Photo Ind Estab (Dietz. Mainster (Klug. Goldstein (Milstein. Greenfield (Citizens' Sav Bank. Silverman (Kurscheedt Mfg. Friedman (Cirker. Maitz (Levy. Dorfman (Marden. Jeroms (Brayton. Ryall (Montrose. Greenfield (Citizens' Sav Bank. Acme Ceiling (McMahon.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERMS.

PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Delany, J.—Sherman (Brodzky—Thomas Costigan. Land & Lien Co (Becker—Richard J. Donovan. N. Y. Life Ins. Co (Fagan—Michael J. Scanlon. N. Y. Life Ins. Co (Robinson—Chas. R. Carruth. Manhattan Sav. Inst. (Hatkoff—Alfred J. Talley. Guthal (Abrahams—Benjamin G. Paskus.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Strange (Strange—J. Cotter Connell.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Ford, J.—Carson Brevoort (Emma C. Townsend—Robert F. Wagner.

SUPREME COURT—Delany, J.—Edward Tostman (Charles F. Schmidt—Roy M. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Weeks, J.—Samuel J. Littenberg (Meyer Goldberg—Herbert J. Goodwin, German Sav. Bank (Carrie E. Kline—Wm. F. Rooney. Margaret W. Burdsall (Michael Kelly—Francis P. Kenney.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Hamill (Wolpoff. Kantrewitz (Press Pub Co. Ludlam (Ludlam et al. Andress (Rice et al. Busch (Gr Neck Shores Aquino (Ten H Dept. Scanlon (Krauthauski Feldman & Prensky (Becker et al. Lynch (NY & Q Co Ry Gabriel (Rosenschein. Fearing (Fearing. Iraldi (French Line. Squire (same. Reisert (Knick Ice. Bklyn Poster (Philip. Paracandola (2 acts. Brown (Weitson & an. Deckum (Vanderveer et al. Kirkland (Butts. Symons (Symons. Eagle Sav & Loan (Heisselman. Banta (Jones Bld Co, (2 acts.) N Y Mort & S Co (Jones Bldg. Oertel (Reece. Ryan (Lynch et al. Rubino (Cooper. McMahon (McMahon. Feinstein (Taunay et al. Rosetto (Rotella. Per ex rel Weaver (McCormack. Read (Chapman et al.

PART II.—Morschauser, J.—Ex parte—Undefended divorce calendar—At 10 A. M.

Reynolds, Neben, Staples, Hester, Colton, Dratler, Orborn, Goodman, Pilgnar, Carlson, Schuss, Lindner, Furstenberg, Angelen, Reynolds, Pent, Decker, Steiler, Fitzgibbon, Hudak.

County Court.

CIVIL—Adjourned until October.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Brady, J.—Ex parte. Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 28.

SPECIAL TERM—TRIALS.—Brady, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Brady, J. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schultz, S.—Wills for probate, William G. Ehrich, Mary Kearney.

TRIAL TERM.—Schultz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS.—Southard, J. Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM.—Southard, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM.—Southard, J. No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Brady, J.—Mayer (Schaefer—John P. Joyce. Jung (Hill—Francis X. Kelly. Burrill (Horton—Enos S. Booth. German Savings Bank (Enos S. Booth. Vanderwater (Galiani—Enos S. Booth. Schleles (Graybill—Phoenix Ingraham.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Wm. J. McPhilliamy & Co. AUCTIONEERS.

Absolute Executors' Sale closing the estate of Angelina A. Burchell, deceased.

Saturday, August 22, 1914 2:30 O'CLOCK P. M.

Sale to Take Place on Property Valuable Corner Property, southeast corner of Beach Av. & Addison St.

LARCHMONT, NEW YORK

one of the best sections of Larchmont. Asphalt streets, sewer, gas, water, electricity, etc. A few minutes' walk from Larchmont Station on New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

For further particulars apply to Austin B. Burchell, 1171 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y. Phone Bedford 2044, or Auctioneers, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

MONEY TIGHT

Will dispose of part of an estate; large plot of good garden soil; rock and gravel; good high elevation, overlooking harbor; good location for a poultry plant; near big markets; one hour from the city; full price $400; terms, $20 down, balance $4 per month. Bargain. Box 139 Times.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

WORMSER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISIDOR WORMSER, JR., late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Headly, Lauterbach & Johnson, No. 32 William St., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 10th day of August, 1914. ANGELIC WORMSER, Executrix. HOADLY, LAUTERBACH & JOHNSON, Attys. for Executrix, 32 William St., N. Y. City.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

MORTGAGE MONEY

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH DIRECTORS: ALBERT B. ASHFORTH GEO. D. ARTHUR WALDRON R. BELKNAP

10 EAST 33rd ST. TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 1100

SPECIAL FUND $50,000 at 4½% Restrictions—50% of conservative appraisal. Regular fees.

MORGENTHAU JR & CO. Mortgage Specialists 25 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 1974 Rector.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Columbia Leasehold Residence Purchased for Business—Deal in Greenwich Village—Randall's Island Transfer to City—Private House Sales —Suburban Buyers.

Comparatively little of importance characterized the realty market yesterday. Of interest in showing the gradual change of Columbia leasehold property for business was the announcement that the residence of the late W. Prall Thompson, at 14 West Fiftieth Street has been sold for the estate by the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, as trustee. The buyer is Mme. Rainbow, who proposes to use the house for dressmaking business when she takes possession on Sept. 5. A short time ago the residence at 51 West Fiftieth Street, in the same block, was leased for a similar purpose.

These are the first private residences on the Columbia University property to be used for trade since the recent action of the trustees permitting leaseholders to rent or sell their houses under certain restrictions for commercial needs. The requirements are that the exterior of the house shall not be altered and no large signs will be permitted.

Sale in Greenwich Village.

A builder has purchased from the St. John's Park Realty Company 356 West Eleventh Street, an old three-story dwelling, on a lot 22 by 100.8 feet.

The property, which is located between Washington and West Streets, was taken by the buyers last Fall in part payment for the six-story loft building at 378 and 380 West Broadway. The buyer will improve the site.

Buyers for Private Dwellings.

The four-story private dwelling 280 East Seventy-second Street, occupying a lot 17 by 102.2 feet, has been sold by Dr. G. R. Pisek.

A builder is reported to have purchased the two four-story private dwellings 46 and 48 West 116th Street, owned by Isabella L. Beekman and G. A. Archer, respectively. The houses occupy a plot 30 by 100.11 feet, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues.

State Transfers Randall's Island to City.

The transfer was recorded yesterday from the State of New York to the City of New York of the Randall's Island land and buildings occupied by the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents and the sunken meadows in the East River adjoining Randall's Island.

Bronx Sales.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for Alfred Auslander the two lots known as 378 and 379 Van Courtland Park Estates, located on the easterly side of Cannon Place, 450 feet north of 238th Street.

Brooklyn.

A client of Arnold Byrne & Baumann has purchased from Martha H. Rogers the three four-story flat houses situated at 1,340, 1,342, 1,344 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The property was held at $84,000.

The seller purchased this property, together with the adjoining corner of Prospect Place, and also the abutting parcel on Prospect Place, about six months ago. It is understood that the buyer will improve the site with a modern apartment house.

I. Salsberg sold for J. Graham to John Connelly a plot, 40 by 100, on the southeasterly side of Forty-seventh Street, 180 feet from Sixteenth Avenue.

Long Island.

The Stanley Agency sold for Frank L. Ferguson to an investor a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling on the north side of Highland Avenue, corner of Union Avenue, Long Island City. The structure occupies a plot 30 by 100 feet.

New Jersey.

The Englewood Real Estate Company sold for Herman G. Kotten, Valley Place, Edgewater, consisting of a 50-foot lot, two-and-one-half-story cottage, and garage. The buyer will occupy.

East Harlem Flats Leased.

Peter Axelrad has leased the five four-story flats at 168 to 176 East 102d Street for J. W. Pell of Tuxedo, N. Y., to Samuel Horowitz for a term of ten years, with renewals. The lessee plans to install stores on the ground floor.

Leases.

Douglas L. Elliman & Co. have leased for Robert F. Little the dwelling on Hilton Avenue, Garden City, L. I., known as the Arnold place, to George Boldt, Jr.

Slawson & Hobbs have rented for E. S. Nash to C. A. Ciebourne 222 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story 22-foot dwelling, for a term of years.

Pease & Elliman have rented a store at 104 Amsterdam Avenue for Benjamin M. Menke to Joseph Slutsky.

Real Estate Notes.

William A. White & Sons have placed a loan of $120,000 on the premises 28 West Fortieth Street, a four-story private dwelling, on a plot 20 by 98.9.

Plans have been filed for a three-story rectory for the Church of the Good Shepherd, on the southwest corner of Cooper and Isham Streets. It will have a frontage of 56.2 feet, with a facade of stone and brick in the Gothic style of architecture. Maynicke & Franke are the architects, and have placed the cost at $25,000.

As the result of a foreclosure action against the Wallace-Appleton Company, developers of Waldheim, at Flushing, the undeveloped portion of that tract will be sold at auction at the Long Island Real Estate Exchange, Jamaica, on Aug. 31. The action was brought by Philip W. Russell, attorney for the estate of Frank L. Wallace, on a mortgage of $18,000.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Madison Av, 1,269-70, e w corner of 91st St, 100.8x62.2, six-story apartments and stores; also

Houston St, 267 East, s w corner of Suffolk St, 25x80, five-story tenement and stores; also

Rivington St, 33-34, n w corner of Forsyth St, 50.2x78.4, three five-story tenements and stores; adjourned sine die.

By Charles J. Berrian.

59th St, 545 West, n s, 225 ft e of West End Av, 25x100; four-story tenement and stores; L. T. Lehmeyer against O'Rourke Bros. Co. and others; H. S. Maclean, attorney; G. W. Collins, referee; due, $15,276.07; taxes, &c., $165; to the plaintiff, for $8,000.

By Samuel Marx.

1st Av, 1,863, n w corner of 96th St, 26.8x80, five-story tenement and stores; withdrawn.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

3d Av, 4,607-4,701, s w corner of 188th St, 58.3x76.11x55.10x104.3, four-story tenement and stores; Peter Otten against Joseph Schilling et al.; Howell, McC. & L., attorneys; P. C. Everett, referee; due, $5,896.59; taxes, &c., $420.35; subject to a mortgage of $33,000; to the plaintiff, for $36,027.

By James L. Wells Company.

Home St, 921-935, n s, 56.6 ft e of Hoe Av, runs n 99.6x e 12x n 5x e 75x s 94.3 w 90.7 to beginning; two five-story tenements; Margaret Knox against First Preferred Realty Corporation and others; Arthur Knox, attorney; C. J. Earley, referee; due, $9,926.70; prior mtgs, $89,000; to the plaintiff for $60,500.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

143d St, 419 East, n s, 216.8 ft e of Willis Av, 14.9x100, two-story brick dwelling; adjourned to Aug. 25.

By Joseph P. Day.

Barkley Av, 2,375, s s, 25 ft of Dean, 50x100; also

Valentine Av, e s, 150 ft s of Barkley Av, 50x100; adjourned to Aug. 19.

By Anthony J. Caggiano.

160th St, 819, n s, 36.8 ft e of Union Av, 20.5x77.4, three-story dwelling; Sheriff's sale; adjourned to Sept. 1.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company.

Broadway, 456, e s, 30 ft s of Grand St, 25x100, five-story loft and store building; Windham Realization Co. against City Real Estate Co. and others; Harold Swain, attorney; E. S. Booth, referee; due, $75,991.69; taxes, &c., $1,295.60.

By Henry Brady.

8th Av, 857, n e s, 21 ft s of 53d St, 20.2x100, four-story office and store building; Veronica Mock and others against V. L. Leonard and others; J. J. Harris, attorney; G. E. Weller, referee; due, $14,525.54; taxes, &c., $489.50.

127th St, 49 West, s s, 306 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11, two-story dwelling; Bank for Savings against O. M. Patterson and others; Cadwalader, W. & T., attorneys; J. C. Connell, referee; due, $7,219.46; taxes, &c., $772.95.

By D. P. Ingraham & Co.

Lexington Av, 732, w s, 80.5 ft s of 59th St, 20x75, four and five story loft and store building; Georgette Brown against Carl Stoscheck and others; Morris Cooper, attorney; Phoenix Ingraham, referee; due, $37,-466.90; taxes, &c., $1,850.

9th St, 537 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x92.8, five-story tenement and stores; C. H. Coynghan and others against Isaac Saimanowitz and others; B. & S., attorneys; Thomas D. Ingraham, referee; due, $4,506.93; taxes, &c., $337.80.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Hughes Av, 2,452, e s, 20 ft n of 118th St, 24.11x87.6, four-story tenement and stores; G. F. Martens against Pasquale D'Auria and others; T. J. Farrell, attorney; C. F. Palitz, referee; due, $9,975; taxes, &c., $827.52.

Park Av, 3,600 and 3,602, e s, 40 ft n of 169th St, 50x100, four-story tenement; C. W. Herring, by guardian against Henry Hering and others; E. J. Hemrick, attorney; G. J. Gillespie, referee; partition.

By George Price.

240th St, East, n w corner of Bronx Boulevard, 48x100; O. B. Hervart, Commissioner, against John Rotando and others; W. B. Aitken, attorney; R. H. Bergman, referee; due, $3,856.58; taxes, &c., $425.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Mott St, w s, 120.11 ft n of Park St, for a six-story tenement, 63x80.4; estate of James Naughton, 153 East 53d St, owner; G. F. Pelham, 30 East 42d St, architect; cost, $60,000

Cooper St, s w corner Isham St, for a three-story rectory, 56.2x40; Church of the Good Shepherd, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architect; cost, $25,000

Westchester Av, n s, 378 ft e of Prospect Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 25.11x88; Reich Building Co., Jacob Reich, 222 Back St., President, owners; Andrew J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $84,000

Intervale Av, w s, 266.91 ft s of 167th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 75x75.2; Lyman Construction Co., Jos. J. Pedersen, 2,742 Clifford Av, President, owners; Moore & Landsiedel, 34 Av and 148th St, architect; cost, $90,000

O'Brien Av, e s, 125 ft s of Newman Av, for a one-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 19 x29.6; M. A. Husson, Clason Point, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost, $1,500

Cromwell Av, e s, 237.92 ft s of 161st St, for a one-story brick garage, 35x80; Vincent Astor, 23 West 26th St, owner; Tracy & Swartwout, 244 5th Av, architect; cost, $3,000

Alteration.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

109th St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, to a seven-story hospital; Woman's Hospital, premises, owner; Allen & Collins, Boston, Mass., architects; cost, $6,500

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, AUG. 18.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 112.9x —; Broadway & 63d St. Co. to Ferdinando Wood, Englewood, N. J., 1-6 part, (mtg $37,500,) Aug. 17; attorney, Francis H. Robert, 150 Broadway, ... $100

EAGLE AV, e s, 25 ft n of 161st St, 18.8x 100, Bronx; Jacob Kohn to Hy. Veitinger, 602 10th Av, Aug. 17, (mtg $9,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, ... $100

GREENWICH ST, 97, w s, 25 ft s of 10th St, runs w 40.1x32.8x s 16.8x e 69.1 to-street x n 19.11 to beginning; Mary E. Brady to Frederick D. Mahoney, 455 West 155th St, (mtg $9,000,) correction and confirmation deed Aug. 17; attorney, B. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av, ... $1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 20.11 ft s of 108th St, 20x75; Lexington Av, w s, 40.11 ft s of 108th St, 20x75, 2 s w corner of 108th St, 20.11x75, (foreclosure Aug. 12;) Theodore K. McCarthy, referee, to Arthur M. Wiener, 1,328 Madison Av, (mtg $38,000,) Aug. 17; attorney, R. L. Noah, 145 West 45th St, ... $3,050

PARK AV, e s, 50.4 ft s of 88th St, 25.2x 82.2; Sophie H. Solomon to Gertrude A. Vanderbeek, 149 West 126th St, (mtg $21,000,) B. & L. Aug. 14; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 120 Broadway, ... $100

PARK AV, 7, e s, 63.1 ft n of 34th St, runs e 100.2n 20.8x w 10.8x w 80 to avenue x s 20 to beginning; Charles P. Noyes to Fannie W., his wife, at Trumbull, Conn., Aug. 18; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, ... $100

2D AV, w s, 20.4 ft n of 56th St, 19.8x96; Harry Miller to Meyer Miller, 307 East 77th St, ½ part, all title, Aug. 8; attorney, J. J. Maidelbaum, 2 Rector St., ... $100

8TH AV, e s, 22.9 ft s of 8th St, 22.9x80; Brown Weiss Realties to Alice Fuchs, 553 West 156th St, (mtg $23,000,) Aug. 12. $100

44TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft from 2d Av, runs n 100.5x e 26.4x w 26.4; Rosina Di Caprio to Ferdinando Criscuoli, 311 East 44th St., part, May 26, ... $1

50TH ST, 328 West, n s, 26.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18x100; Bessie Cohen to Charles Cohen, 304 West 72d St., Sept. 22, 1913; attorney, J. V. Cohen, 76 Vesey St., ... $1

59TH ST, 139 West, s s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100; Charles Morgan to Grace L. Morgan, South Orange, N. J., (mtg $28,500,) Aug. 18; attorneys, Joline, L. & R., 54 Wall St., ... $1

97TH ST, 35 West, n s, 268 ft n of Central Park West, 17x100.11; H. H. Vought to Robert Beck, 200 West 82d St., (mtg $10,000,) Aug. 15; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway, ... $100

110TH ST, 16-18 East, s s, 100 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Harriet W. MacKeown to Finance Developing Co., 284 Madison Av, (mtg $45,000,) Aug. 17; attorneys, Stoddard & M., 128 Broadway, $100

111TH ST, s s, 208 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16x100.11; Wilma S. Haber to Crossways Holding Corp., 7 Rockaway L. I., Aug. 13, (mtg $12,000;) attorney, F. J. Haber, 44 Cedar St., ... $100

123D St, n s, 164.10 ft w of Lenox Av, 20.1x100.9; Wilma S. Haber to Crossways Holding Corp., Rockaway, L. I., (mtg $12,

torney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

3 AVENUE A, 1,497, store and basement; Michael Knarsch to Charles Graupp, 520 East 79th St, 6 years from April 1, 1913; address Charles Graupp, 1,497 Avenue A $1,080

BLEECKER ST, 386, all; Matilda C. Kugeler to James Leddy, 386 Bleecker St, 7 years from May 1, 1914 ..... $1,300

JEFFERSON ST, 82-84, corner store; Beth Israel Hospital Association to Frank Bernaz, 223 East 6th St, 5 years from Aug. 1, 1914; attorneys, H. Koehler & Co., 45 Av $600

LAFAYETTE ST, 111, store and basement; Canal St, 246, part store and basement; Lafayette Building Co. to Adolph Pearl, 709 Tinton Av, 4 years from Nov. 1, 1914; attorney, A. C. Gubner, 217 Dean St, Brooklyn $2,000

MONTGOMERY ST, 69-71, all; Realty Realization Corporation to Benjamin Alpert, 40 Montgomery St, 3 years from May 1, 1912; address Realty Realization Corporation, 1,400 5th Av $3,750

2D AV, 113, all; Sidonia Weiss to Martha Cohen and others, 10.4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1907; attorneys, M. & S. Meyers, 220 Broadway $8,000

21ST ST, 613 West, store; Harry Siegel to Lewis H. Lansner, Asbury Park, N. J., 5 years from May 1, 1914; address Lewis H. Lansner, 613 West 181st St $1,300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROOME ST, 310, George Rasmussen against John Bauer; Zwerling & Weitz, contractors $73

8TH AV, 561; William G. Clark against Ophelia A. Byrnes, owner; E. Zallio, contractor $150

19TH ST, 205 to 209 West; Adin G. Pierce Co. against Wyanoke Realty Co., owner and contractor, (renewal) $1,862

25TH ST, 528 to 530 West; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Albert J. Appell, owner; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., lessee; M. Whitelaw & Co., contractor $180

45TH ST, 455 and 457 West; Oriental Fireproof Sash and Door Co. against Weesalli Nichel & Gross, owners; M. W. Whitelaw & Co., contractor $473

115TH ST, 415 and 417 East; Antonio Bonagur against Sadie Price, owner and contractor; F. Antonio Tufaro, lessee and contractor $546

204TH ST, 428 to 438 West; Richard V. Stevens against Orosant Construction Co., owner and contractor $3,650

204TH ST, 428 to 438 West; Bronx Cut Stone Co. against Orosant Construction Co., owner and contrator $1,525

Bronx.

EVERGREEN AV, 1,222; Harry Braverman against Julia H. Moody, owner and contractor $59

THIRD AV, 3,882; Louis I. Bregman against Paseldan Realty Co., Incorporated, owner; Angelo Restibo, contractor $190

SATISFIED MECHANICS LIENS.

EDGECOMBE AV, 48; Jacob Meyers against Charles Schenck and others, Aug. 1, 1914. $41.90

LIS PENDENS.

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 672.6 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x100; Bertha Beringer against Annie Noch and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Fleischmann.

VAN COURTLANDT AV, s s, 40.6 ft n e of Villa Av, 78.7x145.8; Simon C. Bradley against Mary A. Nalty and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bergman & Davis.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

West Side.

Above 110th St. and Washington Heights.

NEW UNIVERSITY COURT

To Morningside Drive, Cor. 117th St., Near Columbia University

Every convenience known provided: view for 20 miles from the parlor windows; the entrance, with the splash of its fountains, unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded. No dogs allowed.

4 Rooms ..... $480—$540
5 Rooms 720
6 Rooms 720
6 Corner Rooms 900

HAGUE COURT

Near Columbia University, 400 West 118th St., facing Morningside Park.

5 Large Rooms $600
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets 900
7 Large Rooms, 2 Toilets 1000

Apply Superintendent, Respective Buildings, or
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER,
503 Fifth Av. Tel. 2718 Murray Hill.

The San Maria The Tennessee and Arizona

508 to 520 West 114th Street,

East of Broadway.

Modern fireproof buildings; opposite Columbia University; in exclusive private house block.

5 Rooms .. $720 to $840
6 Rooms .. 780 to 900
7 Rooms .. 1,100 to 1,300
8 Rooms .. 1,400 to 1,500

Apply Resident Manager.
Open Evenings.

THE LUXOR S. W. Cor. Broadway & 115th Street. THE LUXOR

Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments in Modern Fireproof Building.

4, 5 and 6 Rooms.

Large Reception Foyer and an abundance of extra large closets.

Rents Moderate.

Apply to Resident Manager.

THE LUXOR THE LUXOR

BELLECOURT

Modern,
New Elevator Apartment House,

395 Ft. Washington Ave.,
Cor. W. 178th St.

Ideal, Refined Location.

7 ROOMS and 2 BATHS

Extra large size rooms, splendidly laid out and finished in most modern up-to-date manner.

Rents, $70-$75.

1 block west of B'way car line and a short walk from W. 181st St. Subway station.

Inspection Invited.

610 WEST 136TH ST.

4-Room Apartment $31
6-Room Apartment .... $43 and $48
7-Room Apartment $45

615 WEST 136TH ST.

4-Room Apartment .... $32 and $33
5-Room Apartment $35
6-Room Apartment $46

619 WEST 136TH ST.

4-Room Apartment $30, $32, $35
5-Room Apartment .... $37 and $38

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

EMSWORTH HALL,

433-435 CONVENT AV.,
S. E. Corner of 149th Street.

A few apartments will be vacant Oct. 1st. 6 rooms and 2 baths, rent $840; 8 and 9 rooms and 2 baths, Cor., rent $1,200. Inquire of Supt. on premises, or owners, Buck Construction Co., 7 East 42d St.

THERESA HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS., 115 West 129th St.

4-5-6 Rooms, $34-$50

New law elevator apartment house; contains every new improvement; convenient to all transit facilities.

Inquire on premises, or
ROBERT LEVERS, 376 Lenox Ave.

Before Signing Your Lease See the

Prince's Court

3,920 Broadway, at 164th St.

IT'S DIFFERENT.

Tel., Audubon—3780.

The Ferncliff

N. W. Cor. 120th St. & 7th Ave.

High Class Elevator Apartments

7 large, light outside rooms & bath; all modern improvements; all night elevator service. Rent reasonable, from $55 up.

VALLAMONT

CORNER ST. NICHOLAS AVE. AND 118TH ST. Especially desirable and attractive to conservative home-seeking families; seven extra large, light rooms and closets; full service; rents extremely low; only $55 and $65. Diagram of Superintendent, on premises, or
WILCOX & SHELTON, 2197 7th Ave., at 125th.

HAMILTON TERRACE

CORNER 144TH STREET.

Two blocks east of Amsterdam Av.

High-Class Elevator Apartments

2-3-4-5-6-7 ROOMS AND BATH.

MODERATE RENTS. Handsome roof. Social section near Subway and "L" ...

La Jacquetta

166 West 87 St.

East of Amsterdam Av.

New Fireproof Apartments.

5, 6, & 7 Large Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.

Moderate Rents. Every improvement. One block to Subway and Elevated Station. Agent on premises.

Terrace Court

93 St. & Riverside Dr.

S. E. Corner.

Unusual location. Modern improvements. One corner apartment, 10 rooms, 3 baths. Two nine-room apartments, 2 baths. Lease from October 1. Agent on premises.

Creyton Court

630 West 141 St.

South Corner Riverside Dr.

Recently completed. Modern fireproof building.

One Apt., 3 Rooms & Bath .. $600
One Apt., 5 Rooms & Bath .. $900
One Apt., 8 Rooms & Bath $1100

Agent on premises.

Rep. on Premsies, or

Slawson & Hobbs
Agents
162 West 72nd Street
Tel. 7240 Columbus

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished

MANHATTAN—West Side.

530 West End Ave.

Southeast Cor. 86th St.

Two High-Class Apartments

10 Rooms
4 Baths
$4,200

Will Be for Rent October 1st.

Superintendent always on premises.

Stanley Court

West End Ave. & 106th St.

9 Rooms & 3 Baths.

CORNER APARTMENT.

MODERATE RENTAL.

Living Room, 16x20.
WHITE HALL SERVICE.

VASA K. BRACHER,
2010 Broadway. Tel. Col. 861.

Ponchartrain

312 West 109th St.,

Between Broadway and Riverside Drive

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

5 Rooms, $770
6 Rooms, $650 to $890
7 Rooms,
$1,050 to $1,250

All Up-to-Date Improvements
Louis Kempner & Son, 2,448 B'way.
Tel., 3120—Riverside.

10 ROOMS and Three Baths.

Modern Fireproof House,

THE EL DORADO,

300-302 Central Park West, 90th to 91st St.

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
BROADWAY AND 90TH ST.

Unfurnished Apartments

57 West 57th Street

Hotel apartments, three rooms, Studio, two rooms and bath. Furnished or unfurnished. Modern equipments. Electric light; gas, steam heat, elevator.

Care of apartments included in rent; exceptional restaurant facilities.

Rates, $75.00 to $85.00 Per Month.

Leased by the year only. References required.

Brokers recognized.
H. T. GALPIN.

NEAR BROADWAY,

109th St., 204 West—4 and 5 rooms, bath; beautiful apartment; electricity; telephone; hall service; hardwood floors, &c.; beautiful entrance; management on owner; rent, $35 to $40.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

THE KENMARE

327 CENTRAL PARK WEST.

CORNER 93D ST.

Overlooking Central Park. Convenient to "L" station at 92d St. and 91st St. Subway.

1 Apartment of 8 Rooms
$1,000 Per Annum
1 Cor. Apartment of 8 Rooms
$1,500 Per Annum

THE CHATEAU

314-316 WEST 106TH ST.,

BET. WEST END AV. & RIVERSIDE DRIVE

An ideal residential location.

Eight-story modern, fireproof, containing every convenience.

4 Large, Light Rooms
$720 Per Annum
5 Large, Light Rooms
$900 Per Annum
7 Large, Light Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,400-$1,500 Per Annum

AMESBURY HALL

610 WEST 115TH ST.

BET. BROADWAY & RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

New modern fireproof Apartments containing every modern improvement.

3 Large Rooms, Kitchenette,
$540 to $630 Per Annum
4 Large Rooms,
$720 to $840 Per Annum
5 Rooms, $810 to $900 Per Annum

814-816 WEST END AVE.

BETWEEN 99TH & 100TH STS.

Located on a restricted Park thoroughfare in one of the best residential sections of the city.

7 Large, Light Rooms
$1,050 Per Annum
8 Large, Light Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,300-$1,400 Per Annum

THE MONT CENIS

84 MORNINGSIDE DRIVE WEST.

CORNER 116TH STREET.

Convenient to Subway Station at 116th Street and Broadway, and also Broadway and Amsterdam Surface Cars. Located on a quiet, residential thoroughfare overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, mail chute and all improvements.

6 Rooms, $840-$900 Per Annum
7 Rooms, $1,100 Per Annum

MARION COURT

572-574 ST. NICHOLAS AV.

Convenient to 145th St. Subway & "L" stations; high-class apartments; all modern conveniences.

3 Rooms, $420 to $456 Per Annum
4 Rooms, $456 to $480 Per Annum
5 Rooms, $540 Per Annum

RALEIGH

7 WEST 92D ST.

Private House Block.

High class elevator Apartments.

5 Rooms, $600 to $720 Per Annum
6 Rooms, $720 to $840 Per Annum
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Sharp & Company, Agents

Broadway, southwest corner 99th St. Phone, 4546-4547—Riverside.

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CORNER 55th Street. New 12-Story Apartment House. Renting Agent on premises. Elevators now running. 12, 14 & 19 Rooms. 3, 4 & 8 Baths. 72% Rented. Rents $4,000 to $11,000. Booklet with floor plans mailed upon request.

Living room 21x32.6
Dining room 21x32.6

Estate of Ogden Goelet, Owner,
9 West 17th St., Dept. 2.
Phone 3460 Chelsea.

Moore & Wyckoff, Agents,
546 Fifth Ave., Dept. 2.
Cor. 45th St. Phone 1263 Bryant.

Make This Splendid House Your City Home.

Each apartment is of rare size and arrangement, broadly exposed to sunlight and air, with beautiful outlook over the largest private open-air garden in the world. 7 to 11 rooms, 2 to 4 baths. Inspection invited. For full particulars agent on premises, or inquire

F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Agents.
Broadway, cor. 80th St.

The BELNORD

The perfect apartment home in the heart of New York City.
Broadway, 86th to 87th Street

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9 WEST STANTON 91ST ST.

Eight rooms and bath, $900. All-night elevator; hardwood floors.

422 WEST END AV. (80TH ST.)

Seven rooms and bath, $1,300-$1,700. All-night elevator; electric light free.

IRVINGTON

407 Central Park West (100th St.) Eight rooms and bath, $900. All-night elevator service.

MARION

2,612 Broadway (99th St.) Six rooms and bath, $900. All-night elevator; express Subway station 96th.

CARROLLTON

601 West 168th St., (opposite Subway station). Five, six and seven rooms, one and two baths. $510-$1,020. All-night elevator service.

BROADWAY, REMCO 96TH STREET.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside.

Situated in Finest Residential Section.

West End Ave.,
S. W. Cor. 78th St.

RECENTLY COMPLETED

For Lease from October 1.

8 & 9 ROOMS, 3 BATHS.

Absolutely fireproof.

Exceptional Light and Air.

Rental $2,750 to $3,250.

Superintendent on Premises.

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BROADWAY at 92nd.

N. E. Cor. "THE ROXBOROUGH." 4 houses of individuality, 6, 7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths, $1,500 up

S. E. Cor. "ST. JAMES COURT." Large, Light Rooms, 7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $1,100 up

Lewis B. Preston, Inc., 185 Broadway. Tel. 1475 Cort.

265 WEST 81ST ST.,

NEAR WEST END AV.

8 & 9 ROOMS,

EVERY IMPROVEMENT; ELEVATOR SERVICE.

Rents $1,500 to $1,650.

THE MILLARD

High Class Elevator Apartments,

15-20 WEST 106TH ST.

4 to 8 Extra Large Light Rooms;

Rents $35.00 to $75.00.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

WEST SIDE BROADWAY

From 150th to 151st Street

FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

in the Twin Buildings

NORTHOLD

AND

SOUTHOLD

Suites of varying size from

Three Rooms and One Bath to Seven Rooms and Two Baths.

RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES.

Telephone No. 5666 Audubon.

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The Strafford

777 West End Avenue

Southwest Corner 98th Street

1 Apartment containing
4 Master Chambers
and 3 bathrooms.
Rental $2,050.
All outside rooms.

This apartment beautifully finished and worthy of inspection.

Mark Rafalsky & Company,
527 Fifth Avenue, at 44th St.,
Telephone 5220 Murray Hill
Representative on premises.
Can be seen evenings.

The Turrets

116 Riverside Drive

South Corner 84th Street

10 Rooms, 3 bath rooms
$2,700 to $3,000
Immediate occupancy
of one apartment

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527 Fifth Avenue, at 44th St.
Telephone 5220 Murray Hill
Representative on premises,
Can be seen evenings

"THE COLLINSON"

225 West End Ave.,

N. W. corner 70th St.

CHOICE ELEVATOR APARTMENT.

6 Rooms and Bath,
$780 to $840 per annum.

At the corner of 110th Street and Broadway, New York. Newsstalls Subway entrance. 1,500 morning newspapers each day. Of these 678 are The New York Times, as it could be seen any day.

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The Van Dyck & Severn

72nd St.—Broadway—73rd St.

Subway Station at 72nd St.

High-class attractive apartments of

6 to 11 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rental $1,800 to $3,800

These apartments are absolutely fireproof and modern in every detail. All improvements, including refrigeration.

All rooms large and light, with abundant closet space.

Solid porcelain bathtubs with shower appliances.

There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service elevator.

Under the direct supervision of the owners, assuring careful selection of tenants and first-class service.

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MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
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N. W. cor. B'way, at 89th St.

Situated in a very desirable and convenient location.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE

Apartments of 5 to 8 Rooms, 2 Baths,

Rentals $1,200 to $2,200.

The 7 and 8 Room Apartments Have Extra Shower.

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West End Ave., at 90th St.

Situated on the finest residential avenue in the city.

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MODERN IN EVERY DETAIL.

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Rentals $2,000 to $3,700.

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RESIDENT MANAGER. TELEPHONE, 7793 RIVER.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY,
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N. W. Corner Broadway at 113th St.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.

7 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths
Rentals, $1,700-$2,400.

Resident Manager. Telephone, 6261—Morningside.

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ALWYN COVRT

Two Most Attractive Suites,

14 ROOMS & 5 BATHS EACH.

Upward from $5,000.

182 W. 58th St.

Send for floor plan.

The Umatilla

237 West 74th St.

Bet. B'way & West End Av.

This new and modern high class fireproof building, convenient to all transit lines, will have 2 apartments vacant this Fall, of 7 unusually large and light rooms with Foyer hall, 2 Baths and 8 spacious closets.

Rentals $1,500 & $2,000

Superintendent on premises, or

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield
Broadway & 113th Street.

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APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Apply at Office,
175 West 58th St.

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MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE.

Unusual sunny exposure. Express subway station 100 feet away. Free electric light and refrigeration. 7, 8, 9 and 10 room vacancies at $2,600 to $3,500. See resident Superintendent.

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NINE ROOMS AND BATH, $1,200; SUITABLE FOR DOCTOR.

8 ROOMS & BATH, $1,200 & $1,300

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294 CENTRAL PARK WEST,

Near 89th St.

Convenient to "L" station and surface cars.

SLAWSON & HOBBS, Agents,
162 West 72d St.

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Apartment Hotel, 317-19 West 58th St.

Apartments of 3 rooms and bath. Unfurnished Double Rooms for ...

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562 WEST END AVE.

AT 87TH STREET.

8 & 9 *Rooms, 3 Baths,*
Rent $2,100

New Apartments.
Unusually Large Rooms and Ample Closets.

Supt. on Premises, or
DERSCHUCH & CO., 150 Broadway.

NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS

312-16 West 20th St.

THE ADRIAN.

All improvements; elevator service; Apartments 4 and 5 rooms and bath; rents $510-$660.

Apply on premises, or
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3064 Bailey Av., at 231st St.

High Class 3, 4, 5 Room Apts.

Near Subway; paneled dining rooms, parquet floors, electric lights, steam heat, tiled baths, telephone, &c.; moderate rents; open for inspection and ready for occupancy Sept. 1. Supt., on premises.

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RUTHERFORD, HIGH CLASS ELEVATOR

206-210 East 17th St.

Beautiful Apartments of Large, Light Rooms, adjacent to Rutherford Park, in a refined residential section. Conveniently located.

4 & 5 rooms, $456 to $540

Berlin Renting Agency, 141 E. 17 St. 3893 Stuyv.

1340 MADISON AVE.,

N. W. COR. 94TH ST.

8 Room Apts., $900 & $1,000

Elevator and all modern improvements. All rooms and light.

Ranald H. Macdonald & Co.,
29 WEST 34TH ST.

STRICTLY NEW ENGLAND FIREPROOF

45, 47, 51 E. 58th, 480 Park Av., 54 E. 59th. 7 and 8 rooms and two baths, $1,200-$1,500; standard service; all night elevators.

Broadway REMCO 96th Street.

or superintendent, on premises.

784 PARK AVE.,

S. W. Cor. of 74th St.

First class modern fireproof apartments, 6 and 7 rooms, 2 baths; rents $1,400-$1,800. Inquire of Superintendent on premises, or owners, BUREK CONSTRUCTION CO., 7 East 42d St.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE LUCANIA

235 West 71st St.,

Just west of Broadway.

Exclusive Housekeeping Apartments,

3, 4, 5 & 6 Rooms,
$840 to $1,900.

THE LUXONIA

305 West 72d St.,

Adjacent West End Av.,

4 and 5 Rooms,
$1,100 to $1,700.

Also Doctor's Suite on Ground Floor.

Apply to Resident Manager

MANHATTAN—East Side.

DUFF & CONGER

Madison Ave., Corner 86th St.

Offer the following elevator apartments in choice residential neighborhoods:—

1261 MADISON AVE., Corner 90th St.

Handsome seven-story building. Corner apartments of eight and nine rooms and two baths. First class service.

RENTS $2,100.00

THE QUEENSTON

16 EAST 96th ST., Corner Madison Av.

One block from entrance to Central Park. Spacious apartments of 8 rooms and 2 baths and 10 rooms and 3 baths.

RENTS $1,400.00 TO $2,200.00

THE FAIRFAX

1326 MADISON AVE., Corner 94th St.

Private house location. Very desirable apartments of 7 large rooms and bath.

RENTS $960.00 TO $1,320.00

Resident Superintendent in each house. Floor plans and full particulars of all new east side apartments.

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Choice apartments; excellent light; eight large rooms and two baths; modern improvements; all night elevator service; park view; moderate rent. Superintendent, on premises.

Doctor's Apartment

Ground floor, corner, 7 rooms and bath

29 EAST 48TH STREET

CORNER OF MADISON AV.

2 ROOMS, FOYER and BATH

Elevator and Maid Service

Rents $780 per annum and up

N. Brigham Hall & Wm. D. Bloodgood
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7 ROOMS & BATH, $1200-$1800

On a Central Park block. In a fireproof building having standard service and all-night elevators. Rooms are of large size and light. All apartments face the south. Unusual transportation facilities. 6th Av. Elevated and Broadway and 7th Avenue lines formerly on the block. Most desirable quiet and accessible location in the city.

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Facing Hudson River

The Mira Mar

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10 Rooms & 3 Baths (Being Renovated)
$1,800—$2,000

Facing Barnard College Campus

Eton Hall

29 Claremont Avenue
7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,600

Rugby Hall

33 Claremont Avenue
7 and 8 Rooms & 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,600

Centrally Located

The Waramaug

629 West 115th Street
Near Riverside Drive
7 Rooms and 2 Baths
$1,200—$1,300

The Amidon

233 West 83rd Street
N. W. Corner Broadway
7 Rooms and Bath
$1,000—$1,350

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New 12 Story Fireproof Apartments

Ready for Immediate Occupancy.

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This building is designed to fulfil every requirement of the most exacting tenant. It embodies all the comforts and conveniences to be found in residences of the higher class.

The location is unexcelled, being convenient to Subway and surface transit lines.

4, 5, 6 & 7 unusually large and light rooms, with 1, 2 & 3 baths. Chambers are separate from living rooms. Service quarters are apart from the Master's Rooms.

RENTS VERY MODERATE

Efficient Day and Night Service Assured.

NEWMARK & DAVIS, Inc., Owners and Builders,
3,470 Broadway, Between 141st and 142d Sts.
RENTING OFFICE ON PREMISES.
APARTMENTS CAN BE SEEN EVENINGS.

NEW BUILDING

135 West 79th Street

Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.

Subway Station at Broadway.

Now Open for Inspection

New Idea Small Apartments

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS

Other Special Features

3 & 4 ROOMS

Completely Equipped Kitchens. Extra Maids' Rooms if Desired.

Rental $900 to $1,300

APPLY SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Telephone, 6410—Bryant.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS INNOVATION

NEW BUILDINGS Two Blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station.

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

THE COLONIAL,
38 Livingston Street, Brooklyn,

3 & 4 Rooms

Exceptionally large living rooms and completely equipped kitchens.

Rental $60.00 to $90.00.

All night elevator and telephone service.

THE MONTANA,
11-13 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn,

9 Rooms & 3 Baths

Two apartments on a floor. All Rooms Exceptionally Large.

Rental $1,900 to $2,100.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES, OR
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St. Tel., 6410—Bryant.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.

100 feet east of 5th Ave.

THE MASON,

6-12 East 58th St.

ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, 8 ROOMS AND BATH.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

ELEVATOR SERVICE FOR MAIDS.

VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION.

$1,600 to $1,800.

CRUIKSHANK COMPANY,
141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

$150 a Month Rent.

Modern elevator building, near Fifth Avenue and 59th Street; unfurnished 8-room apartment, newly decorated, all references strictly investigated.

Wm. B. May & Co.,
749 Fifth Ave., Tel. Plaza 270.

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315 to 327 Eastern Parkway

COR. FRANKLIN AVE.

Rents $28 to $55

Suites of 2 and 3 rooms and kitchenette, and 3, 4 and 5 room regular apartments, with all light, exceptionally large rooms.

Every conceivable improvement and comfort has been embodied in the construction of these apartments, including asbestos flooring in kitchens. Superintendent on premises. Take Brighton Beach "L" to Park Place or Franklin Av. car to Eastern Parkway or St. Johns Place car to Franklin Av.

15 MINUTES

From Manhattan business centre. The Pierrepont, 149 Willow St., Brooklyn Heights, near Pierrepont St.; 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; reasonable rent. Supt., or H. NELSON FLANAGAN, 53 Bond St., Manhattan.

BRONX.

New Elevator Apartments,

3 ROOMS, $23 to $28.
4 ROOMS, $31 to $36.
Extra large; quiet residential section.
Cor. 179th & Morris Av.

224 & 228 E. Tremont Av.,

ADJOINING GRAND CONCOURSE.

Mount Hope's Residential Section.

5 ROOMS, $24 to $30.
6 ROOMS, $30 to $40.
TWO FAMILIES ON FLOOR.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—High temperatures continued in the Central Plains States, the Central Valleys, and in the Middle Atlantic States. In the South temperatures were reasonable, while in the Rocky Mountain region and the Northwest they are below.

West of the mountains temperatures are about normal except in the Sacramento Valley, where they are quite low.

Showers and thunder storms were again quite general over the northern tier of States from the Rockies to New England with heavy rainfall in portions of Wisconsin and Michigan. Local thunder showers also continued in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

There will be thunder showers Wednesday from the Upper Mississippi Valley into the northern portion of the Middle Atlantic States and New England, followed by generally fair weather Thursday, except in New England and Eastern New York. There will also be scattered thunder showers Wednesday in the Rocky Mountain region and the East Gulf States, and probably on Thursday in Georgia and Florida.

Elsewhere fair weather will prevail Wednesday and Thursday. It will be somewhat cooler Wednesday in the lake region and the Upper Mississippi Valley, and on Thursday in the Ohio Valley and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States. It will be warmer by Thursday over the Northwest generally.

Winds along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts Wednesday and Thursday will be moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, moderate south, except mostly east off the Florida Coast.

FORECASTS: TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Thunder showers Wednesday and probably Thursday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Wednesday; probably showers Wednesday night or on Thursday.

New England—Unsettled Wednesday and probably Thursday, with occasional showers.

Western New York—Local showers Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
1 A. M.	75	69	4 P. M.	81	87
2 A. M.	72	70	6 P. M.	80	84
3 A. M.	70	74	9 P. M.	78	81
12 M.	80	80	11 P. M.	76	78

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature for yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 82; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 73.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 73; at 8 P. M. it was 88. Maximum temperature, 88 degrees at 3:30 P. M.; minimum, 69 degrees at 5:30 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 56 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.02 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

2:20—2,496 8 Av.; Albert Jacobs.....None
2:15—320 E. 100 St.; Daniel Garnen...Slight
10:00—805 E. 125 St.; Nicholas Terrelli...$5
10:40—588 1 Av.; J. L. Genevese.....$5,000
11:10—678 W. B'way; Chas. Weiland...$1,000
11:40—488 E. 74 St.; Abr. Friedman..Not given
11:45—336 E. 58 St.; John Schwarts...Slight
P. M.
12:00—649 8 Av.; Hanover Shoe Co..Not given
2:50—167 St. & Gerard Av.; D. S. C.....$50
9:25—100 Lewis St.; Jos. Ullmanss....Slight
9:15—159 W. 94 St.; Clara Hoyt.....None
9:20—311 Bowery; Zuckerman & Liberman.....Slight
10:15—45 W. 16 St.; Max Rosenberg...$500
10:15—177-79 E. 67 St.; Greenwald Bros.Slight
10:20—783 B'way; Corrick, Leiken & Baygler.....Slight
11:30—101 W. 23 St.; Winckleman...Slight
11:45—333 E. 123 St.; S. Zekinich.....Slight

POLICE DEPARTMENT NEWS.

The following Prob. Patrol, having qualified as Patrol, are appointed and assigned as indicated: To take effect Aug. 17: Henry G. J. Crowley, L. L. Hanstein, J. H. McMall, C. A. Motjenbacker, P. J. O'Shea, Michael Santiniello, R. L. Duffy, John Kingston, A. F. Million, Daniel O'Shea, F. W. Rogers, J. J. Spollen, 39 Prect.; Edward Behan, Patrick Byrne, James Dalton, J. E. Gordon, C. H. Riienemund, Leonard Meyers, L. F. Schilling, A. W. Wallander, M. J. Brick, James Corcoran, C. W. Hoffman, A. A. Morrison, F. G. Lisa, Daniel O'Connor, F. R. Siekmann, Isidore Stillman, 8 Insp. Dist.; R. A. Goldman, W. E. Rininsland.

Appointment ordered as Patrol., Fourth Grade, transferred from Board of Water Supply. To take effect Aug. 15: W. J. Kennedy, assigned to School for Recruits.

Transfers and Assignments. To take effect 9 A. M., Aug. 15: Lieut. Thomas McKenzie, 68, to Bureau of Telegraph. Patrol: F. L. Freer, 29, to Comr's Office, assigned as chauffeur; B. Butler, 38, to 26 Prect.; C. Murphy, 149, to Bureau of Telegraph; Peter Reilly, 149, to Bridge Prect. To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 17: Motorcycle Patrol: W. A. Scott, Bridge Prect. to Traf. Div. C.; Patrol: J. J. Gunning, 8 Insp. Dist., to Bureau of Telegraph, 68, to 26; J. F. Miller, 172, to Bridge Prect., assigned to motorcycle duty. To take effect 4 P. M., Aug. 18: Sabbath Centrello, 169, to 46.

Temporary Assignments—Surgeon F. R. Oastler, 17 Surg. Dist., in charge 19 Surg. Dist., in addition to his own, for 10 days, from 12:01 A. M. Aug. 19; Medics. E. H. Woodin, 106, to command 157 for 7 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 21; J. F. Kerr, 171, to 18, from 6 P. M., Aug. 17, to 9 A. M., Aug. 28; Sergts. Daniel Kelleher, 40, to Det. Sq., for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 18; John McLaughlin, 79, to Traf. Div. C. for motor cycle duty, for 15 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 23; Patrol. T. H. Roden, 5, and A. T. Wing, 7, 8 Insp. Dist., to G. O. No. 1, for duty in Special Squad 1, for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 19; C. P. McKie, 13, to Marine Div., from 6 P. M., Aug. 17, to 8 A. M., Sept. 5; Edward Cleary, 80, and T. J. Hill, 125, to Bureau of Telegraph, for 60 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 18; Richard Fitzpatrick, 151, and E. R. Friel, 156, to 9 Insp. Dist., for 10 days, from noon, Aug. 20; Peter Thornton, 155, to C. G. for 10 days, from 4 P. M., Aug. 17, to 15 Insp. Dist. from prects. indicated, for 10 days, from 8 A. M., Aug. 20—T. Brady, 1; D. J. Daly, 165; O. H. Bohnke, 169; E. J. Whitword, 170; P. A. Brown, 149; J. J. Burns, 169; F. E. Gilmartin, 169; R. E. Morris, 171. To School for Recruits, from Prects. indicated, for 15 days, from 9 A. M., Aug. 21: Albert Bruedar, 7; M. J. McCann, 10; Angelo Cavra, 15; Charles Leff, 18; A. H. McManus, 23; Patrick Doyle, 36; J. L. Hayes, 36; Gustave Fermont, 36; T. F. J. Cavanagh, 81; Thomas Donohue, 89; T. F. Ryan, 43; Philip Koenig, 63; H. G. Corell, 63; J. A. McKenna, 81; F. J. Stabile, 146; J. J. Grady, 149; W. J. Foley, 160; G. J. Solderberg, 174; P. J. Alletsauser, 10; W. Barry, 12; P. J. McCarron, 17; Henry Wagner, 18; C. E. Foye, 20; J. J. Higginson, 36; W. F. O'Connor, 36; J. J. Lacey, 57; G. A. Michel, 88; D. J. O'Mara, 40; S. W. Staeter, 43; H. H. Hollweg, 63; Daniel O'Neill, 63; J. G. Lorper, 146; J. J. Farrell, 147; R. W. Dugan, 150; Charles Fields, 151. To Det. Bu.: D. W. Hay, 12, for 2 days, from 4:30 P. M., Aug. 17, detailed to Dist. Attys. office, New York; J. F. Hetchfort, 21, and F. J. Allen, 62,

REPUBLICANS OPEN TAME CONVENTION

Senator Root Gets the Only Cheers—Galleries Are Empty.

CANDIDACIES ARE TABOO

Whitman Makes Good Impression on Leaders — Hinman in Bed—Hedges Calls Off Heckling Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—After a most pleasant and peaceful opening session of the sterilized Republican State Convention its various working committees tonight are preparing for the final grist which should pass through the convention mill tomorrow. With candidacies a subject tabooed in pursuance of a general agreement among the candidates themselves, it is predicted tonight that the final session tomorrow will pass off, too, without a hitch in the programme or a cross word being spoken.

The last possibility for serious trouble disappeared tonight when the group of leaders, headed by Ogden L. Mills and Henry L. Stimson, who have been fighting the leadership of Chairman William Barnes of the State Committee, after a final conference decided that the convention was not the place nor was this the time for a final test of strength. The anti-Barnes leaders profess to believe that by using the candidacy of Harvey D. Hinman as their rallying point they might have come off with victory, but they decided that Barnes was too useful an issue for the primary campaign to be eliminated before the first gun in the primary fight has been fired. The convention will effect permanent organization tomorrow by electing William Nottingham of Syracuse permanent Chairman.

The feature of today's session was the keynote speech delivered by United States Senator Elihu Root, as temporary Chairman of the unofficial convention. Mr. Root, who was received with a tremendous ovation, made an immense hit with the convention by urging in the most authoritative manner that no candidate be nominated by the Republicans who had not first pledged himself in the most unequivocal terms to stand by the Republican platforms to be adopted here tomorrow and to abide by the results of the primaries.

Mr. Root admitted the defects of the present primary law, but urged the Republicans to stand by it in both letter and spirit, and cautioned against personal controversy and loss of temper in the primary campaign which might create wounds that could not be healed before election. He belittled the influence of the Progressive Party, and brought forward statistics from election results in many States to lend force to his assertion. He took up the alleged shortcomings of the Wilson Administration and the alleged abuses at Albany during the Democratic régime of the last four years. He declared the return of the Republicans pledged to a protective tariff in the Federal Administration would restore prosperity in the nation and the return of the Republicans in this State with a policy of reconstruction of the State Government along lines of concentration of power and responsibility in the Governor would usher in an era of order, efficiency, and official integrity at Albany.

The status of the three candidates on the eve of the final session may be summed as follows: District Attorney Whitman has made a decided hit with the Republican organization leaders. He would seem to have more than an even chance for landing the nomination in the primaries. Harvey D. Hinman is still confined to his bed and has not been in evidence at all during the day. The anti-Barnes leaders, a goodly portion of whom have flocked to his banner, have been less active than have the Whitman workers.

Job E. Hedges, owing to the illness of Mr. Hinman, called off friendly delegates who were prepared to put through at the session tomorrow a resolution inviting the candidates to appear before the convention and be heckled.

ATTACKS THE ADMINISTRATION

Senator Root Says Progressive Party Has Disappeared.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Senator Root charged that the Democratic Party had failed. He took up particularly the tariff legislation which he asserted had been carried out in a spirit of hostility to American industry, and suggested that "perhaps the time has now come when the American people are ready again to try the protective system upon its merits and to call for legislation inspired by a spirit of friendliness toward American industry." He believed no one could claim any reduction in the general cost of living as a result of the tariff for revenue only.

He likewise attacked the Democratic programme in relation to the financial system and the control of trusts and corporations. He remarked that eight months had passed since the Banking and Currency act became law, and that the delay in putting this into operation, together with the proposed legislation against trusts and corporations, had had an ill effect on the country.

"The spirit of the dominant party," he said, "in dealing with these business problems, impressed the enterprise of the country with a sense that the Government is hostile."

"Enterprise halts," he continued, "because it distrusts and fears the Democratic Party. In the meantime, while private enterprise is repressed, Government control grows."

Of the Progressive movement he said:

"In this controversy with the Democratic Party the Republican Party stands alone. The threat of a third party, which alarmed so many Republicans two years ago and still vexed us one year ago, has practically disappeared. It is now plain that it never had any real substance apart from the powerful personality of Mr. Roosevelt."

CHEERS ONLY FOR ROOT.

Convention Session Was Dull and Listless Otherwise.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Aside from a magnificent ovation for United States Senator Elihu Root, when he took the gavel as temporary Chairman, the opening session of the convention was as dull and listless as 600 docile, hand-picked delegates could make it. A programme, arranged many days in advance, went through with all the well-oiled smoothness of the good old days when the Platt and Odell machines were in their glory. Only once was there a division in the vote, and then the opposition to the prearranged programme was smothered.

Of the three candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, District Attorney Charles S. Whitman and Job Elmer Hedges both attended the session as delegates. They walked to their seats practically unnoticed. The attendance of spectators was comparatively slim. The galleries were practically empty.

Chairman Barnes of the Republican State Committee called the convention to order at 11:30 o'clock, half an hour after the appointed time. Two bands played "The Star-Spangled Banner." The roll of delegates was read and corrected, and Mr. Barnes proclaimed to the convention the selection of Senator Root as temporary Chairman. William M. Calder of Kings and James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of Livingston, rival candidates to succeed Senator Root, were named as a committee to escort the Senator to the platform. The two shook hands with ostentation in full view of the convention, which laughed uproariously.

When Senator Root, main pillar of strength of the Republican organization in this State, stood on the platform there came a volcanic outburst of applause and cheering. Bands burst into the national hymn and there were more cheers. The "keynote" speech of Senator Root was pronounced by many who have heard him frequently one of the most masterly efforts in his life of great attainments as orator and statesman. Again and again, as he laid down the Republican Party faith and denounced the present Administrations at Washington and Albany he was interrupted by applause that was both wholehearted and prolonged. At one point in his speech, when he had been reeling off statistics which ran into billions to show what the country had lost in prosperity by putting the Republicans out of business at Washington, he was compelled to pause for fully five minutes while the band played to give the demonstration time to spend itself.

Debate on all resolutions was shut off by the adoption of Harold J. Hinman's resolution that they all should be sent to the Committee on Resolutions immediately upon being introduced. William D. Guthrie of New York was made Chairman of the committee. William Chilvers, a Progressive Republican, leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District in New York County, offered an amendment to the resolution creating the committee that all its sessions should be open. Mr. Guthrie opposed this on the ground that it would hamper the committee to discuss the platform before an audience. The amendment, when put to a viva voce vote, was overwhelmingly defeated.

Samuel S. Koenig heads a committee to draft a set of new party rules. George W. Aldridge of Monroe heads a committee to pick fifteen men to be recommended to the Republican voters at the primaries as candidates for the nomination for Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention. A committee was named to aid in getting up the necessary petitions for these candidates, and one headed by Charles F. Murphy of Kings was named to draft legislation to be recommended to the next Legislature with a view to get the powers and duties of the State Committee and its Chairman properly defined.

Charles D. Hilles, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, moved that the convention at once proceed to ratify the resolution passed by the National Committee last December providing for a material reduction in representation from the Democratic States below the Mason and Dixon line and a slight decrease in the representation from this State. On motion of Mr. Barnes, this was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Henry L. Stimson offered the report of the Platform Committee of thirty, and this, too, went to the Committee on Resolutions. Just before the convention took recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, Herbert Parsons, amid enthusiastic applause from a large delegation of women suffragists, offered a resolution pledging the Republican Party in this State to the support of the proposed constitutional amendment for suffrage. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Resolutions without debate.

Among the woman suffragists who have been conducting the fight here are Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., Mrs. Tiffany Dyer, Mrs. Norman D. Whitehouse, Mrs. Nora Blatch Deforest, Miss Alberta Hill, Miss Caroline Lexow, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Gordon Norrie, Mrs. Exerton Winthrop, Miss Lillian S. Griffin, Mrs. Laidlaw, Mrs. John Winters Brannon, Mrs. Bertha Townsend Payne, Miss Alice Einstein, Mrs. Mary G. Hay, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. George Alexander Wheelock, Miss Helen B. Todd, and Mrs. Martha Wentworth Suffern

PICK DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Four-fifths of Constitutional Revision Candidates Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—The committee to select candidates for delegates at large to the Constitutional Convention at a session tonight made these selections: Elihu Root, Seth Low, George W. Wickersham, Louis Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, and Herbert Parsons of New York, William Berri and Jacob Brenner of Kings, A. T. Clearwater of Ulster, Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga, Patrick W. Cullinan of Oswego, Jacob Gould Schurman of Tompkins, John Lord O'Brien of Erie, and Charles H. Young of Westchester. One more is to be selected from the Seventh Judicial District, which takes in Monroe County.

All the candidates are lawyers except Seth Low and Jacob Gould Schurman, who are educators, and William Berri, who is a newspaper publisher.

SIMPLIFY JUDGES' REMOVAL.

Platform Denounces Recall of Judiciary, However.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 18.—Important changes in the fundamental law of the State are recommended in the tentative platform prepared by Mr. Stimson's committee and under consideration tonight by William D. Guthrie's Platform Committee. The Committee of Thirty favors the principle of the short ballot, with "a substantial reduction" in the number of elective officers.

It is recommended that the procedure for removal of Judges by Impeachment or concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature be simplified. The recall of Judges or of judicial decisions is condemned as a "deadly blow at the independence of the judiciary." A thorough reform of judicial procedure is recommended to lessen delays and expenses.

Should an amendment for woman suffrage be adopted by the Constitutional Convention, it is recommended that it be submitted to the voters as a separate proposition, without recommendation by the party.

STATE ORGANIZATION TO FIGHT MURPHY

John A. Hennessy Addresses Democratic Leaders from Forty-five Counties.

SAYS PRESIDENT BACKS IT

Nine State Committeemen at Hotel McAlpin Meeting — To Name Full Primary Ticket.

A State organization of anti-Murphy Democrats, said to be backed by President Wilson to carry the war on Charles F. Murphy's leadership into every part of the State, was perfected at a meeting at the Hotel McAlpin last night. According to Stuart Gibboney, the former law partner of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, who presided, forty-five of the Democratic county organizations in the State were represented.

Just what name the new organization is to have has not yet been determined, but Mr. Gibboney said it would be made up of many of the best men in the Democratic organization who have grown tired of Murphy's domination of State affairs, and that a complete anti-Murphy ticket would be put in the field for the Fall primaries. This is the same organization that has already assumed responsibility for the candidacies of John A. Hennessy for Governor and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for United States Senator.

Mr. Hennessy was present at last night's meeting, and in a spirited speech he told the gathering that the time was ripe to strike a fatal blow at Murphyism.

That the organization has the backing of the President was indicated by Mr. Gibboney, who gave out a list of twenty-one Postmasters which he said the President had appointed on Monday night. They have not yet been confirmed. It was said at the meeting that Mr. Gibboney, as representing the President, has the latter's authority to use whatever Federal patronage is left to build up the anti-Murphy organization.

"The meeting tonight," said Mr. Gibboney, "was to get together a strong organization to carry on the fight against Murphyism throughout the State. The candidacies of Mr. Hennessy and Mr. Roosevelt were indorsed and the support of three-fourths of the county organizations in the State was pledged by County Chairmen and county leaders or their representatives who were present. We expect to announce the complete ticket within a couple of days."

Mr. Gibboney said nine Democratic State Committeemen attended the meeting. Among those known to have been present were Henry P. Keith of Nassau, Daniel J. Dugan of Albany, Charles P. Rattigan of Cayuga, and Henry P. Burgard of Erie.

Among others at the meeting were W. J. Timmons, Senator Thomas H. O'Keefe of Oyster Bay, Bertram Gardner of Garden City, Leon B. Ginsburg of the Bronx, Louis M. Antisdale of Rochester, Thomas E. Rush, Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth District; John T. McCall, who is slated for United States Marshal; Milton E. Gibbs of Rochester, Eugene J. McGuire of the Bronx, Luke A. Keenan of Long Island City, Roscoe Irwin of Kingston, Senator Thomas C. Whitlock of Kings, and C. L. Wheeler of Delaware County.

If you have been drinking IMPORTED MÜNCHENER try a glass of our IMPERIAL BEER

German Brew STYLE

On Draught or in Bottles at Any Dealer

Brewers and Bottlers, BEADLESTON & WOERZ, New York.

CLYSMIC

Mixing Clysmic with fruit syrups opens a broad new realm in the land of drinks. "King of Table Waters"

Remnant Sale Still On

$18 New ends added daily. Nowhere else could such offerings be made. Nowhere else could such an assortment of suit ends be shown. Many $40 to $50 materials. A variety of patterns. Suit to measure, $18. Coat and trousers, $16. $18

Broadway & 9th St. Arnheim

The largest tailoring establishment in the world.

Sale of NEW Pianos AND PLAYER PIANOS

In order to make room for the large Fall stock now on its way to us. EVERY PIANO in our warerooms formerly selling up to $325 will be closed out TODAY ONLY at..... $190

$5 Down, $5 Monthly

A limited number of PLAYER-PIANOS of different styles and woods, formerly selling up to $600, will be closed out TOMORROW ONLY at..... $390

Several slightly used and rebuilt Pianos of well known make that originally sold up to $500 will be offered while they last from $75 up

An Early Call Is Advised

Terms to Suit Your Convenience

12 Rolls of Music Free and Library Privilege

All Bear Our GUARANTEE

Liberal Allowance for Old Pianos Taken in Exchange

KNABE WAREROOMS Fifth Ave., Cor. 39th St.

Hotel Ansonia BROADWAY, 73d & 74th Sts.

17 Stories—1,400 Rooms

Largest and coolest transient and family hotel in New York City. Overlooking the Hudson River.

All Outside Rooms—

Beautifully and completely furnished housekeeping apartments, five to ten rooms, including refrigeration, electric light, with or without full hotel service, by the day, week, month or year, or unfurnished by the year, with or without full hotel service.

Non-housekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with complete hotel service by the day, week, month or yearly lease.

Business men who are compelled to remain in the city during the heated term will find the rooms at the Hotel Ansonia very cool, and they can have meals perfectly served in their apartments as quickly as in the main restaurant and Fountain room.

All corridors are ten feet wide and afford perfect ventilation.

Summer Rates—

Single rooms, $2.00 per day; with bath, $2.50 per day. Double rooms and bath, $4.00 per day. Parlor, bedroom and bath, $5.00 per day.

Attractive space on Broadway, suitable for business or broker's offices. Also doctor's office on main floor.

Cuisine unsurpassed, moderate prices.

FRANK W. HARRIMAN, GUSTAVE OBENDORFER, Lessees & Mgrs.

REISENWEBER'S COLUMBUS CIRCLE AND 58TH ST.

Dinner, $1.00 (Every Eve.) Frog Dinner, (in the Grille) $1.25

DANCING

THE COOLEST DANCING ROOM IN THE CITY

RECTOR'S 49th St., Broadway & 7th Ave. Delicious Cold Specialties America's Coolest Ball Room

SHANLEY'S BROADWAY-43-44 Sts. Superior Six-Course Luncheon 75c. MUSIC

CLENDENING 202 WEST 103d STREET

TIRED OF HOUSEKEEPING?

The Apartment Hotel solves all domestic difficulties. We are offering three and four room suites with private bath, UNFURNISHED, on lease, with FULL HOTEL SERVICE, at $60.00 to $75.00 monthly. FURNISHED suites of 2 to 4 rooms and bath at very reasonable rates.

WE ARE PLEASING MANY OTHERS. WHY NOT YOU? Subway (B'way) 200 Ft. Away.

Hotel Bretton Hall BROADWAY 85TH TO 86TH ST.

LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE UPTOWN HOTEL.

2 Blocks from Riverside Drive and Central Park. Subway Station and Surface Cars at door, new "Elevated" Station, 86th St., (within two blocks.)

Large, Quiet Rooms with Bath for transient or permanent residence.

SPECIAL SUMMER RATES.

All the comforts of New York City's BEST Hotels at one-third less price.

HOTEL BONTA-NARRAGANSETT

Broadway, 93d to 94th St.

Select fireproof residential hotel for families and transient guests; moderate rates. Handsome Suites and Single Rooms. RESTAURANT EUROPEAN PLAN.

A. E. BONTA, Proprietor.

NEW HOTEL THERESA

LARGEST AND COOLEST Transient & Family Hotel Uptown 7th Av., 124th to 125th St.

ONE BLOCK TO "L" AND SUBWAY. SURFACE CARS, ALL POINTS, AT DOOR.

Absolutely Fireproof.

Single Rooms AND BATH $1.50 Per Day and Up. Double Rooms AND BATH $2.50 PER DAY

All Outside Rooms.

Breakfast, 50c.; Lunch, 50c.; Dinner, $1.00.

SINGLE ROOMS AND BATH (per year)..... $540

2 ROOMS AND BATH, (per year)..... $720

3 ROOMS, 1 OR 2 BATHS, (per year)..... $1,200

Special Rates by Month and Season

BOARD, $10.50 PER WEEK.

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